The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices by Ocean Telegraph and by Steamship.

Prussia Still Extending Her German Alliances.

An Offensive and Defensive Treaty Concluded with Wurtemburg.

Bitter Feeling in France Toward Prussia.

Napoleon Endeavors to Form an Opposition Confederation.

Turkey Refuses to Cede Candia to Greece.

GERMANY.

Treaty Between Prussia and Wurtemberg.

BERLIN, Saturday, March 23.

King William of Prussia has just succeeded in effecting an offensive and defensive treaty with the Kingdom of Wurtemburg. It is understood that one of the features of the treaty is (as in the treaties with Baden and Bavaria) that in times of war Prussia is to command the consolidated armies of both countries.

Bitter Feeling in France toward Prussia.

BERLIN, Saturday, March 23.

The recent conclusion of a treaty between the Kingdoms of Prussia and Bavaria, and the Grand Duchy of Baden, whereby Prussia is to have command of the armies of the latter two countries in times of war, has engendered a bitter feeling in France. It is believed that the effort of the Emperor Napoleon to form a confederation of France, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland against Prussia is traceable to this cause.

THE NEW CONFEDERATION.

Belgium and the Proposed French Confederation.

BRUSSELS, Saturday, March 23.

It is officially announced that King Leopold will not enter into the proposed Confederation with France, Holland and Switzerland.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Sublime Porte Declines to Cede the Island of Candia to Greece.

VIENNA, Saturday, March 23.

Assent to the proposition of the great Powers of Europe relative to the cession of the Island of Candia to the Grecian Government has been emphatically refused by the Sublime Porte of Turkey.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Saturday, March 23—Noon.

Consols for money 91.

United States Five-twenty bonds.................74¾

Illinois Central.................78¾

Erie Shares.................39¾

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 23—2 P. M.

Dispatches received from London show that the market for American Securities is quiet and steady, and quotations are unchanged.

The Breadstuffs market here is dull, and Corn has declined 3d., and is now quoted at 41s. ℘ quarter for mixed Western.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, March 23—Evening.

United States Five-twenty bonds closed this evening at 78 for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Saturday, March 23—Evening.

The closing rate for United States bonds here this evening was 84⅜.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 23—Noon.

The Cotton market is dull at 13¼d. for Middling Uplands, and 13⅜d. for Middling Orleans. Sales to-day 7,000 bales.

The provision market is generally unchanged. Eastern prime Mess Pork is selling at 77s. 6d. for 200 lbs.

Linseed Oil is quoted at £39 ℘ ton. Iron at 51s. 6d. for pig.

There is no particular change to report in the Breadstuffs market.

Oats are quoted at 3s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 23—Evening.

The Cotton market closes quiet at 13¼d.@13⅜d. for Middling Uplands. The sales to-day foot up 8,000 bales.

The Breadstuff market closes quiet. Corn is quoted at 41s.

The Provision market closes inactive. Pork firm. Lard 50s. 6d.

Spirits Turpentine are quoted at 37s. 3d. Common Resin 9s. 6d. Calcutta Linseed 66s. Cloverseed 55s. Iron; 51s. 6d. for Scotch Pig.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Saturday, March 23—Noon.

The steamship *Manhattan* from New-York, March 9, touched here early this morning *en route* to Liverpool.

BY STEAMSHIP.

The Cunard mail steamer *Australasian*, which left Liverpool at 11 A. M. on the 9th, and Queenstown on the 10th of March, arrived at this port Friday morning, but owing to the gale was unable to come up to the City till yesterday forenoon. Her mail advices are two days later.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, March 9, 1867.

A Fenian insurrection, as the telegraph has informed you, broke out on Ash Wednesday, like thunder in a clear sky, over half of Ireland. It is pretended that the Government was forewarned and prepared, and that it purposely allowed the storm to gather and break. It has received its intelligence, not from paid spies or informers, but in anonymous letters, which have proved to be entirely reliable. Mr. Bright says that in Chartist times Lord Russell got more information in this way than he knew what to do with.

The insurrection is very serious, from its extent, from the numbers engaged in it, and from the confusion and alarm it is causing in Ireland; but is not, in a military point of view, considered dangerous to the Government, or least likely to succeed. A few more regiments have been sent over, but the Police seem pretty well able to cope with the Fenians. At Dublin they scattered ten times their number, and actually took three times their own number prisoners. At Drogheda twenty-five policemen scattered one thousand insurgents at the first volley. In several other cases, where attacked ten to one or more, the policemen have given a good account of themselves.

IRISH-AMERICAN.

The police force of Ireland consists of 12,000 of the picked men of the island, nearly all over six feet high, stalwart and brave, well-armed and disciplined, and of unquestionable fidelity. It is not pretended that any of them are Fenians. A few were taken prisoners near Dublin, and it was proposed to shoot them, but the American leaders controlled their undisciplined followers, and insisted that they should be held as prisoners of war. And the country is full of these Irish-Americans. By full is meant that they are widely scattered, and are everywhere the leaders of this movement. When the long file of 250 prisoners was marched through the streets of Dublin on Wednesday, guarded by soldiers and police—poor, undersized, ragged, shivering boys—there were among them ten or twelve well-dressed, stout, soldierly men, whom all recognized at once by their looks and bearing as foreigners—Irish-Americans. These gave all the character it had to the line of prisoners, and alone made them worth keeping for punishment. These prisoners are committed for high treason, and a Commission will immediately assemble to try them. The Press, with one voice—the *Daily News* as loudly as the *Morning Herald*—calls out for stern and speedy justice—sharp retribution. Gen. Godfrey Massey, said to have served honorably in America, and to be the leader in Ireland, will be the first brought to trial. I see nothing but that a dozen or two of the most dangerous of those taken prisoners will be hanged. Nothing will prevent it but a quick subsidence of the insurrection. But, if these men are hanged, there will be retaliation, and then———.

YOUNG MEN ENGAGED.

A curious feature of the Dublin *emeute* was the number of young men engaged as salesmen and clerks in the large dry goods stores, who were missing on Wednesday, and are now scattered in the Wicklow Mountains. There were probably 300 of these enthusiastic young Irishmen at their business on Tuesday, and who carefully settled and balanced their accounts in the evening, who put on their green neck ties, and took their swords, revolvers, and whatever weapons they had provided and gathered at the rendezvous at Tallight, a quiet little village in the suburbs of Dublin. Their less-fortunate companions were armed with old muskets, pikes, and some with daggers made of hoop iron—many had roughly-made cartridges of blasting powder. The idea of such a demonstration against a large and thoroughly prepared garrison! In Drogheda, 23 miles north of Dublin, a fine little seaport, the Fenians, 1,000 strong, took possession of the public square, but were beaten by a few policemen, and seem to have scattered at the first volley.

At Clonmel, in Tipperary, and in Cork County, and Waterford, the rising seems more serious. The Americans have gathered in these districts in force. The telegraphs have been cut, and the lines of railway damaged; but I cannot see that there is anywhere a formidable gathering, or that the peasantry join in the rising. They are favorable to it; they will not betray the Fenians; they might take up arms with them if they saw the ghost of a chance; but they see none whatever, so far. As far as now appears, the Police alone would be able to cope with the insurrection; and this Police is backed by 30,000 disciplined soldiers, commanded by able officers, with the resources of an Empire at their disposal.

FENIAN PROCLAMATION.

The Fenian Committee sits in London, it is believed, within two miles of the Houses of Parliament. It has sent to every newspaper in London the following proclamation, drawn up by some one who has read the American Declaration of Independence:

I. R.—PROCLAMATION!—THE IRISH PEOPLE TO THE WORLD.—We have suffered centuries of outrage, enforced poverty and bitter misery. Our rights and liberties have been trampled on by an alien aristocracy, who, treating us as foes, usurped our lands and drew away from our unfortunate country all material riches. The real owners of the soil were removed to make room for cattle, and driven across the ocean to seek the means of living and the political rights denied to them at home, while our men of thought and action were condemned to loss of life and liberty. But we never lost the memory and hope of a national existence. We appealed in vain to the reason and sense of justice of the dominant powers. Our mildest remonstrances were met with sneers and contempt. Our appeals to arms were always unsuccessful. To-day, having no honorable alternative left, we again appeal to force as our last resource. We accept the conditions of appeal, manfully deeming it better to die in the struggle for freedom than to continue an existence of utter serfdom. All men are born with equal rights, and in associating together to protect one another and share public burdens, justice demands that such associations should rest upon a basis which maintains equality instead of destroying it. We therefore declare that, unable longer to endure the curse of monarchical government, we aim at founding a Republic based on universal suffrage, which shall secure to all the intrinsic value of their labor. The soil of Ireland, at present in the possession of an oligarchy, belongs to us, the Irish people, and to us it must be restored. We declare also in favor of absolute liberty of conscience, and the complete separation of Church and State. We appeal to the highest tribunal for evidence of the justice of our cause. History bears testimony to the intensity of our sufferings, and we declare, in the face of our brethren, that we intend no war against the people of England; our war is against the aristocratic locusts, whether English or Irish, who have eaten the verdure of our fields—against the aristocratic leeches who drain alike our blood and theirs. Republicans of the entire world, our cause is your cause. Our enemy is your enemy. Let your hearts be with us. As for you, workmen of England, it is not only your hearts we wish, but your arms. Remember the starvation and degradation brought to your firesides by the oppression of labor. Remember the past, look well to the future, and avenge yourselves by giving liberty to your children in the coming struggle for human freedom. Herewith we proclaim the Irish Republic.

(A harp) THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

What will the Fenians in England do? I should think there might be ten or fifteen thousand in London. There are undoubtedly many thousands in the large towns of Lancashire and in the manufacturing districts of Scotland. If their organization is at all what it might be, and that one would suppose it was likely to be, they might make a strong diversion in favor of their friends in Ireland. The utmost that is feared at this moment, even in Ireland, is that a system of harassing guerrilla warfare may be kept up, like that which lasted for months and employed 50,000 troops in Poland.

THE DISAFFECTION IN IRELAND.

But this outbreak shows that there is a widespread and growing disaffection in Ireland. The fact that five or six thousand insurgents, with six wagon-loads of ammunition, gathered in a suburb of Dublin, shows the extent of the bad feeling. Ireland is heartily disloyal. The Fenian element is but one symptom. The very men who most strongly reprobate and denounce Fenianism are as far as the Fenians from loyalty to the British Government. It is a point of honor with educated Irishmen to detest the English rule. The feeling is traditional, and it seems to be ineradicable. It has grown through centuries, and was never more intense than at this moment. But there is no help or hope. England is strong, they are weak; England is rich, they are poor; England has army, navy, boundless wealth, Ireland has nothing. There is not a people in Europe so powerless and helpless—so completely surrounded and so easily crushed; and were the present insurrection of ten times its actual dimensions, the result would be the same. You have but to suppose the people of the Confederate States, without arms, or military skill, or organization, or government, hemmed into a narrow territory of the size of a single State, and surrounded by the whole military and naval force of the Government, in full efficiency. Under these circumstances, the four years' war would have been finished in four months. Perhaps "90 days" would be too liberal a calculation for the existence of a rebellion in such circumstances.

THE FUTURE.

I am sick at heart at the thought of what is coming to these misguided men. Blood has been shed on both sides already. Some ten or twelve, perhaps twenty, have been killed on both sides, and a larger number wounded. Now will come the quick, sharp trials and executions of military commissions and martial law. And all so miserably hopeless. Ireland can no more be independent than Virginia, unless the British Empire is destroyed; but, on the other hand, the English were never so well disposed as now to do everything that can be done for the prosperity, contentment and happiness of Ireland. This is the earnest desire of the Government and of Parliament. Fenianism is a blunder, an anachronism, and, I fear, is about to prove a terrible mistake to many who have been engaged in it. In Canada it may not be policy to hang filibusters—I fear they will no longer find such impunity in Ireland.

Dublin and Drogheda are secure and tranquil, but the same cannot be said of Cork, Limerick and Tipperary, where there has been something like a battle, with many rebels killed and wounded. Considerable numbers of operatives have refused to work, and there is needed only some evidence of generalship and some power of concentration, to gather a formidable body of men—only, perhaps, to be the more surely and speedily beaten. The weather has been terribly against the Fenians. A bitter cold east wind has been blowing with sleet, and the Dublin hills are covered with snow. Such weather must take all the courage out of the poor, half-clothed, half-starved boys, who form the bulk of the insurrection. The military and Police, well housed, clothed and fed, have every advantage.

The papers here insist that Morrissey, American Senator and prize fighter, is among the leaders, and a prisoner. They also give the names of a Col. Leonard at Drogheda, Gen. Lane in County Tipperary, and a Col. Dunne at Kilmallock, where 200 Fenians attacked the Police barracks for four hours, and were finally beaten off by a vigorous sally of the besieged garrison.

THE UNITED STATES IN CHANCERY.

The United States victorious on land and sea, I regret to say, were again beaten on Wednesday in the Court of Chancery. There were eight wigs engaged in this suit, four on a side; one of the shiniest and curliest of which was worn by Mr. Benjamin. The Vice-Chancellor decided that though the United States could sue in a British Court, and might of course expect perfect justice according to law and precedent, they must put themselves on the same footing as any other suitor. The United States could not have papers served upon them, nor be made to answer to a cross bill. Therefore, some person must be put forward to represent the United States, who can make affidavits, be mulcted in costs, and, if necessary, be imprisoned for contempt of Court, for which purpose he must be within its jurisdiction. The United States wigs, therefore, had leave to amend their bill, on payment of costs, and can put the American Minister, or whoever they or Congress may select, in Chancery, to answer to the cross bills and suits of Mr. Prioleau; and if this United States representative in Chancery does'nt have a good time before he gets through with it I lose my guess. Congress had better pick out a young man with a good constitution, who may possibly live to see the end of it.

MONADNOCK.

The Failure of the Fenian Outbreak—The Irish-American Leaders.

From the London Times, March 9.

The events of the present week bear testimony to the wide extent of the Fenian conspiracy, and to a certain subordination among its agents, which has enabled the insurgents to make a simultaneous attack in a large number of places. But of strategic skill there seems to have been very little. The attacks upon isolated police barracks might certainly have the effect of alarming the Government and harassing the troops; they might fill the loyal part of the people with consternation, and with a belief in the wide extension of the conspiracy; they might also tend to bring into action whatever vindictive feelings against the Government might be found in the lowest class of peasantry. But for military purposes they would be certain to be useless unless there were a concentrated rebel force to take advantage of the alarm and confusion they might cause. Of this nucleus of Fenian insurrection we find no trace. The two largest bands appear to have been those which skirmished with the police at Tallaght, near Dublin, and at Kilmallock. The purpose of both these, however, was only local, and we do not learn either from the nature of the operations, if they may be dignified by such a name, or from the boasts of the conspirators themselves, that there was any design to form a main Republican army of Ireland, with a Commander-in-Chief who should have supreme power, and conduct a regular campaign. In the South it is said that there was a design among the leaders of the different bands to come together at certain spots; but this is unsupported by proof, and is hardly consistent with events. When two or three hundred men had collected, their first impulse always was to disarm and take prisoners the local Police, and not to repair to any rendezvous or place themselves under any general command.

Yet the tactics they adopted were well calculated to embarrass the Government and to terrify the loyal population. If they had succeeded in taking possession of even such places as Midleton and Kilmallock, to say nothing of others of more importance, the effect would have been felt in every part of the island. It would have been told with every form of exaggeration that the Fenians had attacked and beaten the Queen's forces, that important towns were held by garrisons of Fenians, and that the communication between different districts was completely in their power. Both in Ireland and abroad the interest and astonishment would have been extreme. The continent would have declared that the Irish Republic had already half won its liberties, and messages by the Atlantic Cable would have set the Irish of the United States wild with excitement. In default of a grand army acting against the British Government the idea of an apparently general rising was, perhaps, not a bad one for political purposes.

The execution, however, has been in every case miserable. The rebels have nowhere made a good fight. It is strange to read of Fenian bands counted by hundreds surrounding barracks occupied only by a few Police, and yet unable to master the little garrison inside. The Fenian fire, one would think, ought to have destroyed those on whom it was concentrated, yet in most cases it was quite ineffective. The courage with which the Police sallied forth, attacked their assailants, and captured rebels to a number larger than their own, shows how cheap they held their assailants. Yet, though the rebels did not show either skill or spirit in their attacks, they were bloodthirsty enough. They generally fired on the Police without provocation, and in one instance at least endeavored to set on fire the building in which their enemies were protected. In short, there is nothing in the manner in which they made war to palliate their guilt. They planned treason, and sought to carry it into effect by suddenly surprising isolated places and committing what is little better than assassination. They have made war treacherously and cruelly, and the most sentimental can hardly regard them as enemies worthy of mercy in their fall.

In this we speak, of course, less of the wretched dupes who made up the rank and file of the rebels than of the leaders and their principal agents who, after long plotting, betook themselves to open treason. It is satisfactory to learn that these men are generally known, and that many of them have been apprehended. They appear to have been sufficiently conspicuous in most cases to be recognized by the Police, and they either are, or are likely soon to be, in custody. As was expected, the leaders are mostly American-Irish—men who, having become unfitted for steady industry, by the habits gained during four years of war, are now bent upon gratifying their propensities at our expense. The peasantry and laborers who make up the bulk of the Fenian levies follow these men with implicit obedience. They find them bold, voluble, confident in assertion; they see they have good clothes and plenty of money, and they believe they have the strength not only of the American Fenian organization, but of the United States themselves behind them. Considering that two successive Governments have been armed with the power of summary imprisonment, it is strange that such men should have been allowed to come and go so freely among the people. In some cases a returned Irishman of this kind has been wandering about the country for months without molestation, though everybody, and especially the local Police, knew his errand. In other cases a suspected conspirator has been locked up for a while, and afterward let out to return at once to his former occupations. The Government has, no doubt, had during the last six months the praiseworthy design of diminishing as much as possible the number of the persons detained. For a while it seemed as if the Fenian conspiracy was dying out. After the failure of the Canadian raid and the convictions obtained against the originators of the association in Ireland, it seemed reasonable to expect that the partisans of the Irish Republic would recognize their own weakness and the little hope that remained to them of revolutionizing their country. But we must now acknowledge that the expected tranquillity is further off than ever. It is evident that the leading conspirators counted on the restoration of the *habeas corpus*, and valued it chiefly as a means of more securely plotting treason. If the act of the other day had not passed, there would have been a "General" for every rebel band. As Government has thus asked for and obtained renewed powers, it should use them to the fullest extent that may be necessary for the public safety, and at once arrest every semi-American emissary who may be found spreading treason among the people.

THE CONTINENT.

The Military Armaments of Europe.

From the Moniteur du Soir.

The military question is on the order of the day in almost every country in Europe. It is not only in the case of great Powers like France, England, Austria, but of small States like Denmark and [illegible], which are replacing their system of [illegible] and reorganizing their armies. The general principle adopted is that of obligatory service for all citizens, and a division of the army into an active service force and a reserve force. The moment the Great Powers adopted this system, it became necessary for the other States to follow the example. In the project for the confederation of North Germany obligatory service is required. Austria has adopted the same principle in all the provinces of the empire. The four States of South Germany have agreed to enforce the same system. Sweden and Denmark have proposed to their Chambers that every Swede and Dane should be enrolled. Holland is desirous of increasing [illegible] army from 55,000 to 70,000, and of forming [illegible] national guard of 106,000 men. Finally, in the [illegible] of Europe, Spain and Italy are endeavoring to [illegible] their effective force and a commission, [illegible] by Victor Emmanuel, is engaged on a project which, by declaring every Italian liable to service, would raise the Italian army to 500,000, of whom 200,000 would be in active service, 100,000 for filling up gaps in the service, and 100,000 reserve. The whole of these preparations is not a menace to the peace of Europe, but a guarantee of the mutual respect which the Powers owe to one another. If the military art, like other sciences, has made progress which renders a change in its armament indispensable, it must not be forgotten that armies are not required merely for war; they maintain public order, they develop ideas of discipline and order, and contribute, even in time of peace, to the force of nations and to their dignity.

War Rumors in Europe.

From the Journal des Débats.

We quoted yesterday the words pronounced by the Grand Duke Nicholas, at a banquet in favor of the Greek volunteers. The speech has been the object of commentaries in most of the Paris newspapers. We combined it with a violent article in the Moscow *Gazette*. The *Temps* sees in it a confirmation of information given by the Augsburg *Gazette*. According to the German journal the military authorities in Poland and in the Baltic Provinces have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for a campaign in the Spring, about the middle of April, so that we may see the Russians once more on the march toward the Pruth. We (the *Débats*) do not know what credit is to be given to this news, but the diplomatic documents contained in the "Yellow Book" hold out but little hope to Turkey that France and England would now draw the sword in her defence.

Belgium and Prussia.

The *Echo du Parlement* of Brussels publishes the subjoined:

"The *Presse* of Paris, in referring to the uneasiness felt by Holland, hints that there is a question of the entry of Belgium into the Northern Confederation. Queen Victoria is said to have advised Leopold II. to seek in the subjection of Belgium to Prussia an effective protection which England would hesitate or be powerless to afford to her. The French journals have for some time past turned their attention to the affairs of Belgium in order to put a false coloring on them. The statement made by the *Presse* is as improbable as it is untrue. When Holland is making efforts to withdraw from the Germanic Confederation, is Belgium likely to think of entering it? That would be a strange policy, and the more so that, according to the *Presse*, Belgium would have to first give up the benefits of the treaties by which her independence is guaranteed."

The Coming Revolution in Spain.

A letter from Madrid in the *Indépendance Belge* says:

"Although the alarm is very great at this moment, and although many people believe in a speedy revolutionary attempt, I do not think that one will take place before the end of May or the commencement of June, because at that time the occasion will be more opportune than it is now. Shortly after the meeting of the Cortes, the Government is to present a bill by which it will be authorized to raise a forced contribution of four hundred millions. If no opposition will be raised in the Congress, it will not be the same in the Senate. Eminent orators will energetically attack the project, and their speeches will be read with avidity in the provinces. Should the Queen sanction the measure, it might be the signal for a general insurrection."

The Eastern Question.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, referring to a circular in which the Ottoman Government claims the same right of dealing with Candia that Russia has exercised toward Poland, says:

"We need not declare that we do not admit the least analogy between the Christian movement in the East and the insurrection of Poland. The complaints of the Poles were the mere pretexts of revolutionists. Those of the Christians in the East are powerful realities admitted by all and by Turkey herself in 1856. But we shall say no more on this comparison which, however ill-founded, may be used to the disadvantage of Russia by her enemies, although it can in no way be favorable to the Porte. As there are unjust dominions, there are justifiable insurrections. After having trampled under foot all her engagements in favor of the Christians, brutal force, it appears, is now the only instrument which Turkey is determined to employ in keeping her Christian subjects in the miserable condition out of which she had promised to raise them. May the responsibility for the blood which will be shed fall upon those whose oppression shall have caused horrible massacres. God will protect the just cause and give His all-powerful aid to those who in their misery raise their supplicating hands to Him, and adjure Him not to allow their martyrdom to be prolonged under the oppression of a race who will not treat as brethren the faithful followers of Jesus Christ. We hope, for the honor of the Ottoman Government, that the circular is apocryphal, but if it be genuine, it is impossible to foresee the extent of the immediate evils it may produce. The blood of Christians may be shed in abundance, but that of the Mussulmans will not flow less abundantly. If it is to come to an exterminating struggle, we must despair of the energy of the forces of modern civilization, if the consolidation of the Ottoman power come out of the desperate venture which it will have hazarded in the barbarian madness of its fanatical intoxication."

It is stated in the foreign journals that the Russian troops in Poland have been ordered to call in their men on furlough by the 1st of April. It is expected that a southward movement of the force will take place about that time.

Emile de Girardin as a Controversialist and Politician.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Wednesday, March 6.

Among the means employed, and occasionally with effect, by M. Emile Girardin for attack and defence is the reproducing opinions and doctrines formerly held by his adversaries, and placing them in juxtaposition with those professed at the moment he enters into controversy with them. For this purpose he has treasured up speeches, pamphlets and other productions of nearly every man who has taken a prominent part in politics for the last thirty years. They are all arranged in perfect order in his library, according to their respective dates and names, numbered and docketed, so that he can lay his hand upon them without delay, and whenever the adverse party presses him hard, out comes, when least expected, the speech, or pamphlet or circulars which the author has long forgotten, and which, probably, he would now repudiate, to the great satisfaction of the attacker, the bewilderment of the attacked, and the infinite amusement of the bystanders, who delight in such strokes of dexterity. In this way M. Girardin has mostly, if not the best of the argument, at all events the laughers on his side—and this is a great point gained. It is not, perhaps, the fairest or the soundest way of carrying on a serious discussion. What a man once thought or said under different circumstances is not an argument, and there are few who have not at some former period of their lives professed opinions, and sincerely professed them, which subsequent experience has proved to be wrong. "If a man," says Swift, "would register all his opinions upon love, politics, religion and learning, what a bundle of inconsistencies and contradictions would appear at last." M. Girardin has sometimes carried these tactics too far for the sake of effect. I remember the alarm created in 1849 by his publishing in the *Presse*, of which he was then the director, several passages from the writings of Prince Louis Napoleon during his exile, divided into regular paragraphs, and headed "Message of the President of the Republic." They were taken mostly from the Prince's work on the *Extinction of Pauperism*, and were thought to be tainted with Socialism, and Socialism was the great bugbear of the time. It could not be denied that these passages were genuine, and literally copied from that essay, but they were not what they purported to be—namely, the Message of the President of the Republic. The commercial classes were intensely alarmed at what they considered the formal adherence of the head of the State to Socialist doctrines; the Bourse was in a panic; the funds fell; and the majority of the Assembly, for a moment taken in by this sort of literary fraud, were indignant that a message, which should first be laid on their table, was communicated to the nation through the columns of a newspaper. The trick, however, was soon found out. The law officers of the Government took the matter up. A prosecution was commenced. The responsible director of the *Presse*, M. Nefftzer, now the able editor of the *Temps*, was summoned before the *juge d'instruction*. The trial came off in the Correctional Police Court, and the innocent director was sentenced, I think, a year's imprisonment and fine. The law requiring each article in a journal to be signed by the writer was not then in existence; it came into force in 1850, and so M. Girardin escaped.

Railroad Convention in Maine.

BELFAST, Me., Saturday, March 23.

An immense Convention of the friends of the Belfast and Moosehead Lake Railroad was held today. Delegates were in attendance from nearly all the towns upon the route. Great enthusiasm prevailed, and there was an unanimous expression in favor of loaning the credit of each town. The proposed enterprise will open communication to a portion of Maine larger in area than the State of Massachusetts, rich in mineral wealth and timber. No doubt exists that the road will be built at once.

Bridge Over the Mississippi at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, March 23.

The stockholders in the proposed Bridge Company met last night and formally organized by the election of Charles R. Dickson President; James Blackman, Vice-President; James C. Abbott, Secretary; Amos Cotting, Treasurer; James B. Eads, Engineer. Several railroad companies and Eastern capitalists are interested in the project. An abundance of money is guaranteed and surveys have commenced. The bridge will be located at the foot of Washington-avenue and will be of the truss pattern, built of iron and stone, have a double railroad track, with a spacious wagon-way and foot-paths above the railroad track. The carriage-way will be on a level with Third-street and the railway track will enter the earth through a tunnel on the declivity between Twentieth and Thirtieth streets, and emerge at a point several squares west not yet decided on.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION.

Total Destruction of the Winter Garden Theatre—Considerable Damage Occasioned to the Southern Hotel—Aggregate Loss About $250,000.

A disastrous fire occurred yesterday morning, resulting in the complete destruction of the Winter Garden Theatre, and considerable damage to the Southern Hotel, formerly known as the Lafarge House. The alarm of fire was first given by one of the attaches of the theatre, who discovered the flames beneath the stage about 8:40 o'clock. Almost at the same moment Mr. W. Stuart, one of the lessees and business manager of the theatre, heard the sound of flames, as he was seated in his private room, and on opening the door was surprised to find the entire stage in a blaze. The alarm was speedily given by the Fifteenth Ward Police, and in a few moments signal No. 164, (corner of Bleecker and Broadway,) was rung from the watch towers. This alarm was speedily answered by Engine Companies Nos. 3, 5, 11, 13, 18, 20, 24, 25, 30 and 33, besides Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 3, 5 and 9. This force soon got to work, and were prompt in their endeavors to check the flames, which had, by this time, gained rapid headway. As it was evident that the entire theatre was doomed, the signal "164" was repeated, which alarm summoned the assistance of Engine Companies Nos. 1, 6, 7, 12, 16, 17, 27, 28 and 31, together with Hook and Ladder Trucks Nos. 6, 7, 10 and 12. Engineer Elisha Kingsland was soon on the ground and directed the movements of the companies arriving at the scene of the fire, being assisted therein by Engineers Bates, Perley, Sullivan and other members of the Board of Engineers.

In an incredibly short space of time the flames had wrapped the entire interior of the Winter Garden in a sheet of fire, and the firemen were unable to work therein owing to the intense heat, when their efforts were mainly directed toward preventing the destruction of the Southern Hotel and adjoining buildings. In this they were partially successful. Ladders were thrown against the front of the hotel, and long lines of leading hose carried up thereon to the upper floors, from the rear windows of which an immense volume of water was thrown. In Amity-street the same thing was done, and a few streams were kept in play on the Mercer-street front of the theatre, in order to protect the buildings standing on the opposite side of that street.

By 9 o'clock the flames had reached their limit and the spectacle was one of peculiar grandeur and effect. Huge volumes of dense black smoke were vomited from each of the large windows in the Mercer-street wall, and the heat was intense. So great, indeed, was this heat that the firemen were soon unable to stand before it, and accordingly beat a retreat from that quarter. Those companies stationed in Broadway kept hard at work, however, and succeeded in preventing the destruction of the hotel, although they could not prevent it from being considerably damaged by fire and water. Meanwhile the Insurance Patrols and Police, assisted by several citizens, were busily engaged in removing the goods and stocks contained in the stores situate on the first floor of the hotel building, and in so doing lessened considerably the aggregate losses. A large amount of movable furniture in the hotel was also carried out and piled up with other rescued property on the opposite sidewalk.

At 9:15 the roof of the theatre fell with a fearful crash, and an immense cloud of dirt, smoke and sparks rose high in mid-air. This was a fortunate occurrence, as the roof of the hotel had caught fire and the heat was so great that the firemen could scarcely stand before it. When the smoke had cleared away they renewed their efforts, and extinguished the flames on the roof. At the same time the Tremont House, kept by Jas. B. Dupignac, caught fire near the roof, but these flames were soon extinguished. A few minutes subsequent to the fall of the theatre roof the wall in rear of the stage fell outward, crushing in a portion of a small frame building occupied as a barber shop.

From this hour until 12 o'clock the firemen maintained their struggle with the flames, and at noon the rescue was nearly completed, though the wreck was a terrible one. The large number of hose lines carried up to the third and fourth floors of the Southern Hotel necessitated considerable damage to the carpets and fixtures by the presence of so great a body of water. Even this would not have proved sufficient to save the hotel building had it not been for the "well" or open space between the rear wall of the hotel and the walls of the theatre. While the attention of the firemen at the hotel was thus engrossed, an alarm was rung for No. 128 Greene-street, the roof of which building caught fire from the sparks carried there by the high wind from the theatre. A few men connected with Firemen's Hall noticed the flames, and reaching the roof, extinguished them without difficulty.

THE LOSSES.

The aggregate loss occasioned by this disastrous fire is roughly estimated at $250,000. Both the theatre and hotel are owned by the Lafarge estate, as also the "stock" scenery and properties of the former. The furniture in use in the Southern Hotel also belongs to this Estate. The loss sustained on buildings, furniture, scenery and properties is about $125,000, upon which there is considerable insurance in City companies. Mr. Abner L. Ely, the executor of the Lafarge estate, declined to furnish the list of policies effected for publication, in deference to a request by the insurance officials.

Messrs. Edwin Booth and W. Stuart also suffer severe losses. These gentlemen were the joint lessees and managers of the Winter Garden, and their extensive and valuable wardrobes, used in the recent Shakespearean revivals, as well as a large amount of new scenery and properties, were all destroyed by the flames. These articles were valued at $60,000, and uninsured. Considerable preparation had been made for the production of a new local piece by John Brougham, and the scenery was in a forward state, when the fire destroyed all. In addition to these losses Mr. Booth is a heavy loser by the total destruction of his private wardrobe and many valuable presents. This wardrobe was considered to be the most extensive and valuable one in the possession of any single actor on this continent, and was valued at $60,000, upon which it is understood Mr. Booth had not a dollar of insurance. The stock of scenery belonging to the theatre was a very old one, having accumulated for many years, and a portion came from Burton's old Chambers-street Theatre.

Mme. Methua-Scheller is also a heavy loser by this fire, she having had at the theatre several large trunks filled with very costly dresses, which were all destroyed. They were valued at between $2,000 and $3,000, and were uninsured. Mr. and Mrs. Leffingwell lost dresses and properties valued at $600, and were uninsured. Messrs. Duell, Duffy, Andrews, Gotthold, Barton Hill, Davidge, Burroughs, Decker, Hinton and other members of the Winter Garden company sustain individual losses, ranging from $100 to $300 each. As usual with theatrical people none of these losses are covered by insurance.

Messrs. Bruce & Martin are the lessees of the Southern Hotel and they sustain a loss of $20,000 on fixtures and personal property, only partially covered by insurance.

The tenants occupying the first floor stores in the hotel building, are heavy losers on stocks and fixtures by water and smoke, in sums of from $1,000 to $5,000 each. They are as follows: No. 669, cigar-store of J. Michaelis; No. 668½, occupied by B. Semmons, optician; No. 671, George B. Sharp, gentlemen's furnishing goods; No. 675, Tuttle & Miller, gentlemen's furnishing goods; No. 677, unoccupied; and No. 677, A. W. Gaudabaun, drug-store. Nearly all of these tenants are partially insured.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

Considerable doubt exists regarding the origin of the fire, half-a-dozen different theories and suggestions having been set afloat. The fire broke out, it is supposed, in a room beneath the stage, but it appeared with such suddenness and force that it seems impossible to ascertain its origin. It is believed, both by Mr. Booth and Mr. Stuart and the attaches of the theatre to have been the work of an incendiary. The boiler which heats the house had not been at work the past few days, and there were no fires burning.

Another theory is that the flames derived their origin from a large stove used for heating the stage, though the lessee's statement that no fires were burning yesterday would seem to discredit this view. During yesterday forenoon Special Detective Barker, of the Fifteenth Precinct, appeared before the Fire Marshal and made a statement in relation to the fire. He stated that at 8:45 o'clock word was brought to the Station-house in Mercer-street that a fire had broken out in the Winter Garden Theatre. He went immediately to the theatre, entered by the rear entrance, and found smoke issuing from one of the trap-doors on the stage. He got the hose out and attached to both hydrants in the theatre, and the pipes placed by the trap-door, when he called to start the water, but none came. He then rang the hotel bell for water, but none came. He then hoisted the trap-door and found a large straw bed on fire, the bottom part of it was all on fire. He then called the attention of the attaches of the theatre to save all they could. At this moment the flames began to burst through every part of the stage as if the whole of the under part of the stage on fire. When he first went into the theatre he went on the stage and saw four or five men there. He went to the office and saw Mr. Jackson selling tickets for the matinée, and told him the theatre was on fire. He then went to Mr. Bruce and notified him that the theatre was on fire. Engine No. 33 got a stream on the fire in eight minutes, and were throwing water on the stage. When he pulled up the trap-door he could see the straw bed, as it was close by the trap-door. He took hold of the bed and pulled it up out of the stage, and doubled it up, which rather smothered the flames. The heat and smoke were so strong that all had to leave. The large trap-door at the end of the stage, next to Amity-street, was opened, and the firemen put their first stream down the trap. The flames spread very rapidly up the scenery and to the upper part of the theatre. It was less than twenty minutes before the whole roof was on fire.

Mr. M. W. Leffingwell, one of the actors engaged at the Winter Garden, stated to our reporter that he noticed the smell of rags burning during the performance of "Brutus," on Friday evening, about 9 o'clock, and he also heard other members of the company mention the fact. It was also stated, with what truth our reporter could not ascertain, that the carpenters noticed the smell of fire yesterday morning, and were looking for it when the flames burst forth.

INCIDENTS.

Several narrow escapes occurred during the fire. Mr. Stuart at the time of the discovery was in his sleeping apartment in the theatre, only partially dressed, and was compelled to leave his watch and pocket-book on the table when he made his hurried exit. A gentleman standing on the sidewalk, in front of the hotel, while the hook and ladder men were removing the large sheets of tin from the roof, met with a narrow escape from being severely injured by the fall of one of these masses of tin roofing. He was scarcely aware of his danger when the descending roll struck his hat, removing it from his head but missing his person altogether. One or two other escapes occurred in a like manner before the police succeeded in driving off the persons congregated upon the sidewalk. An attempt was made to remove a quantity of liquor stored in rear of a house on Amity-street. A portion of it was saved in pails and other vessels, but the falling of the wall of the theatre prevented further efforts, and caused the destruction of the remainder by crushing the barrels.

The firemen worked assiduously in saving the front portion of the hotel from the ravages of the flames. The Police Reserves from the Eighth, Ninth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Precincts were present on the ground, and kept the large crowds assembled at a respectful distance from the scene.

REMINISCENCES OF THE THEATRE.

The site on which the Winter Garden Theatre stood is historic. Many years ago an ambitious builder erected a first-class music hall there, which he called "Trippler," after himself. Therein the immortal Jullien, with placid countenance and ruffled shirt, front faced the pleased public, and provided for them a series of popular entertainments as remarkable for their character as their success. There it was that Mlle. Jenny Lind sang her way to the hearts and pockets of the men and women of America. Trippler Hall was burned to the ground, and upon its foundation was reared a second hall devoted to music and public meetings generally. After a little, Miss Keene hired the place, and partially remodeled it for theatrical purposes, calling it Laura Keene's Varieties. Mr. Burton at this time was playing to a good business at his cozy theatre in Chambers-street, where he made a fortune and a name. He coveted the "Varieties," and indulged in a variety of schemes by which to obtain it. He finally succeeded, but with that success ended his prosperity. The theatre was poorly adapted to the business, and seemed rather like a country barn than a city resort. Burton lost money, temper and reputation in his new venture, and finally died. He was succeeded by Messrs. Boucicault and Stuart, two managers who understood thoroughly what the public needed. They altered the place entirely, making it smaller, more comfortable and less like an unfurnished circus tent. They added the lobbies, the ante-rooms and boxes, improved the stage and virtually made it new.

A series of successes attended the new firm until Mr. Boucicault's departure, when Mr. Stuart managed it alone, under the name of Winter Garden. Mr. Edwin Booth, Mr. J. S. Clarke and Mr. Stuart bought the lease of the property subsequently, Mr. Stuart retaining the position as the manager, in which *status* it remained until recently, when Mr. Clarke retired.

The theatre has been conducted on the "Star" principle entirely, and many notable engagements are upon its books. Within the past year Mr. Booth, Mr. Clarke, the Williamses, the Maretzek Opera Troupe, John Brougham and the Buislay Family have played long and profitable engagements, the leading support being given by Miss Rose Eytinge, Mme. Methua-Scheller, Miss Ida Vernon and Messrs. Barton Hill, John Dunn, Leffingwell, Wm. Davidge, W. S. Andrews and J. N. Gotthold. Mr. Booth's "revivals" of Shakespeare's plays are among the memorable performances at Winter Garden. His present engagement was to have terminated on the 8th of April, when he was to be succeeded by Mr. John Brougham in a new local drama. The total destruction of the theatre involves serious inconvenience and personal loss to Manager Stuart, who was wholly uninsured, and barely escaped with his life, unable to save even his wallet or his watch; to Mr. Booth, whose valuable wardrobe was consumed and can with great difficulty be replaced; to the several artists upon whose daily labor depends their daily bread; to the scores of employes about the premises, and to the public generally, who have long regarded the Winter Garden as one of the most attractive and gratifying of the theatrical resorts.

Important Meeting in Augusta, Ga.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, March 23.

A public meeting was held to-night to nominate a candidate for the Mayoralty.

A resolution was adopted that colored citizens be allowed to register their names and vote at the election in April.

The Storm in Delaware—Impartial Suffrage.

WILMINGTON, Del., Saturday, March 23.

The recent heavy rains have done a great deal of damage to the track of the Delaware Railroad. Small bridges and embankments have been washed away at various points, mainly south of Dover.

The Delaware Legislature adjourned last evening. Among the important legislation has been the passage of a bill to equalize punishments regardless of color; the rejection of the Constitutional Amendment, and the passage of the Amendatory School Law.

There is a strong feeling among the Republicans of this State in favor of impartial suffrage, and a movement is about to be inaugurated in favor of it.

The *Daily Commercial* of this city contains to-day an editorial article strongly urging the gift of the ballot to the colored citizens of Delaware.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Saturday, March 23.

BILLS REPORTED.

By Mr. Parsons—To repeal the law for repairing canals by contract.

By Mr. Folger—Ceding to the United States jurisdiction over certain lands in Brooklyn.

Incorporating St. Gabriel's Benevolent Society of New-York.

Prohibiting the publication of obscene advertisements of patent medicines.

Amending the act for the registration of voters in New-York and Brooklyn.

Incorporating the Buffalo Park Company.

To confirm the acts of the Commissioners of Excise in Erie County.

To legalize certain acts of the Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Company.

The Dutchess County Excise Law.

Incorporating the Odd Fellows Hall Association of Buffalo.

To amend the charter of the New-York College of Dentists.

To provide support for sick and disabled soldiers.

The President presented a communication from the Comptroller of New-York relative to unexpended appropriations.

A bill was introduced amending the charter of the village of Albion.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the charter of the Union League Club.

Incorporating the Corning Library Institute.

The Geneseo Village Charter Bill.

Discontinuing a portion of Hamilton-square.

The bill changing the rule of evidence in criminal prosecutions so that parties accused if they request it shall be competent witnesses.

Also, the bill amending the act for the incorporation of religious societies by allowing female members to vote on business questions.

Also the bill appropriating $250,000 to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.

Also the Rose Hill Savings Bank Charter Bill.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. G. W. Buck reported a bill to increase the fare on the New-York Central Railroad, Messrs. Parker and Younglove dissenting.

The bill to establish and organize a Police Force for the County of Oneida was recommitted from the Committee of the Whole.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the Charter of the Rochester Water Works Company.

To improve Clinton-street, Brooklyn.

To amend the charter of the village of Bath.

To incorporate the Trustees of the University of New-York.

To amend the act relative to the State Idiot Asylum.

Relative to the sale and manufacture of petroleum, earth-rock or coal oils.

To incorporate the Oswego Historical Association.

To provide for the safe-keeping of maps filed in the several clerks' offices in this State.

Vesting in the United States jurisdiction over a certain piece of land in West Troy.

In relation to the Niagara Frontier Police District.

To amend the charter of the International Bridge Company.

FRONTIER POLICE.

Mr. Parker moved to reconsider the vote by which the Niagara Frontier Police Bill was passed, and to lay that motion on the table. Motion lost.

The question was then taken on reconsidering and lost.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Mr. Hiscock, from the Conference Committee on the Constitutional Convention Bill, stated that the Committee had agreed. The Senate had yielded the question of negro suffrage, and the House had consented to the election of delegates by Senatorial Districts. The report was laid upon the table.

REPORTS.

By Mr. Gridley—To extend Madison-avenue. Also to close Hamilton-square, New-York. Also for the relief of the Metropolitan Railroad Company, Brooklyn. Also to construct a railroad in Twenty-third-street; adverse agreed to. Also to authorize a loan in Westchester County to aid in the construction of the New-York, Housatonic and Northern Railroad.

By Mr. Hiscock—To amend an act relative to the Recorder's Court of Utica. Also amending the revised statute exempting property of religious societies from taxation.

Also for relief against illegal taxation.

By O. Murphy—To amend the charter of the City of New-York.

By Mr. Oakey—To incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Tunnel Company

Also to amend an act for the improvement of Gowanus Canal.

By Mr. Travis—To legalize the action of the New-York Common Council.

Also to amend an act authorizing Wm. Beard and others to erect a sea wall in the Twelfth Ward of Brooklyn.

By Mr. Vandenburg—To incorporate the Corn Exchange Warehouse Company.

Adjourned until Monday morning, 10 o'clock.

Inauguration of the Henry Clay Statue in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, March 23.

The Clay statue will be inaugurated in the Court-House on the 12th of April. R. C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, will deliver an address. Millard Fillmore and A. H. Stephens are expected to be present at the event.

The Thirtieth United States Infantry in Colorado.

FORT SEDGWICK, Colorado, Friday, March 22.

The Thirtieth United States Infantry are at this post—officers and men all well. There have been heavy snow-storms for the past three weeks, and the mail routes are blocked. There is no sickness at this post.

Accident Near Newport. Ky.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, March 23.

The Newport and Alexandria, Ky., omnibus was thrown over an embankment, about seven miles from Newport, yesterday afternoon, instantly killing one passenger and seriously injuring four or five others.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, March 23.

The Board of Trade resolved to-day to abandon the cental system.

The Situation in Louisiana under the Military Bill.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* speaks hopefully of the result which would attend any movement in Louisiana under the Military Reconstruction Bill, saying:

"There were before the war at least 55,000 qualified voters in Louisiana. Not more than 2,000 voters had taken the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and not more than 3,000 have been killed, whose places have not been supplied by youths under age maturing into voters, so that we may safely assume that there are now at least 50,000, if not 60,000, white men in the State capable of qualification to vote under the late act of Congress.

Taking these figures to be correct, it is evident that the control of the Convention can be obtained by the white residents of the State to the exclusion of the Radicals and those who would entirely disfranchise the late Confederates. The united Radical and utmost negro vote the Radicals can poll will not equal that of the Conservative vote, which we know will include a great part of the better and intelligent Union vote.

We arrive at these conclusions from the facts that in 1862 the population of the State was nearly equal in whites and blacks; that since then great numbers of the blacks have died, or removed, or been removed from the State, and that while the white population has increased; but at less than the usual ratio, the black has greatly diminished.

It may be safely concluded that one-third of the black population has disappeared from the State.

The clear Radical vote is but a corporal's guard in the State among the old populations. The Northern immigration of Union men, is in the main highly conservative, for it has had personal knowledge of the wickedness of the misrepresentations by which the violent measures against us have been fostered; and it is equally clear to the understanding of those who know the black population intimately, that not a few of them are distrustful of the objects of those who are attempting to set them up in hostility against the whites, and feel that even with the power of voting, they are safer in the hands of the ancient population with which they were born and brought up, than in those of speculating strangers from abroad. With a good selection of candidates and a rational scheme for suffrage, there is a good hope under this bill for electing a liberal and enlightened convention, in which the schemes of those North and South who would legislate on the principle of hatred toward the majority of the people of the State will be baffled."

Senator Parsons, of Alabama, on the Military Bill.

A gentleman in Montgomery, Ala., has received a letter from Hon. Lewis E. Parsons, United States Senator-elect from Alabama, who is now in Washington, in which he says:

One word as to the Martial Law Bill. Why should our people hasten to make this monstrous act of Congressional usurpation their act, before its constitutionality has been passed on? As it now stands it is forced upon us. If we adopt it, it becomes ours, and from that moment we preclude ourselves. * * * Yours truly, LEWIS E. PARSONS.

The Chicago Board of Trade has appropriated one thousand dollars for the relief of the Southern sufferers.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

FREEDOM FOR GREECE.

FROM AN ODE ON THE INSURRECTION IN CANDIA.

Is there change in the secret skies,
In the sacred places that see
The divine beginning of things,
The weft of the web of the world,
Is Freedom a worm that dies,
And God no God of the free?
Is Heaven like as earth with her kings,
And time as a serpent curled
Round life as a tree?

From the steel-bound snows of the north,
From the mystic mother, the east,
From the sands of the fiery south,
From the low-lit clouds of the west,
A sound of a cry is gone forth;
Arise, stand up from the feast,
Let wine be far from the mouth,
Let no man sleep or take rest,
Till the plague hath ceased.

Let none rejoice or make mirth,
Till the evil thing be stayed,
Nor grief be lulled in the lute,
Nor hope be loud on the lyre;
Let none be glad upon earth,
O music of young man and maid,
O songs of the bride, be mute!
For the light of her eyes, her desire,
Is the soul dismayed.

It is not a land new-born
That is scourged of a stranger's hand,
That is rent and consumed with flame.
We have known it of old, this face,
With the cheeks and the tresses torn,
With shame on the brow as a brand.
We have named it of old by name,
The land of the royalist race,
The most holy land.

Had I words of fire,
Whose words are weak as snow;
Were my heart a lyre
Whence all its love might flow
In the mighty modulations of desire,
In the notes wherewith man's passion worships woe;

Could my song release
The thought weak words confine,
And my grief, O Greece,
Prove how it worships thine;
It would move with pulse of war the limbs of peace
Till she flushed and trembled and became divine.

(Once she held for true
This truth of sacred strain;
Though blood drip like dew
And life run down like rain,
It is better that war spare but one or two
Than that many live, and liberty be slain.)

Then with fierce increase
And bitter mother's mirth,
From the womb of peace,
A womb that yearns for birth,
As a man-child should deliverance come to Greece,
As a saviour should the child be born on earth.

A. C. Swinburne.

AN ELECTIONEERING TOUR.

BY DAVY CROCKET.

From Harper's Monthly for March.

Several years ago I was one evening standing on the steps of the Capitol with other members of Congress, when our attention was attracted by a great light over in Georgetown. It was evidently a large fire. We jumped into a hack, and drove over as fast as we could. When we got there I went to work, and I never worked as hard in my life as I did there for several hours. But in spite of all that could be done, many houses were burned, and many families made houseless; and besides, some of them had lost all but the clothes they had on. The weather was very cold, and when I saw so many women and children suffering, I felt that something ought to be done for them; and everybody else seemed to feel the same way.

The next morning a bill was introduced appropriating $20,000 for their relief. We put aside all other business, and rushed it through as soon as it could be done. I said everybody felt as I did. That was not quite so; for though they perhaps sympathized as deeply with the sufferers as I did, there were a few of the members who did not think we had the right to indulge our sympathy, or exercise our charity, at the expense of anybody but ourselves. They opposed the bill, and upon its passage, demanded the yeas and nays. There were not enough of them to sustain the call; but many of us wanted our names to appear in favor of what we considered a praiseworthy measure, and we voted with them to sustain it. So the yeas and nays were recorded, and my name appeared on the journals in favor of the bill.

The next Summer, when it began to be time to think about the election, I concluded I would take a scout around among the boys of my district. I had no opposition there; but as the election was some time off I did not know what might turn up, and I thought it was best to let the boys know that I had not forgot them, and that going to Congress had not made me too proud to go to see them.

So I put a couple of shirts and a few twists of tobacco into my saddle-bags, and put out. I had been out about a week, and had found things going very smoothly, when, riding one day in a part of my district in which I was more of a stranger than any other, I saw a man in a field plowing, and coming toward the road. I gauged my gait so that we should meet as he came to the fence. As he came up I spoke to the man. He replied politely, but, as I thought, rather coldly, and was about turning his horse for another furrow, when I asked him if he could give me a chew of tobacco.

"Yes," said he; "such as we make and use in this part of the country; but it may not suit your taste, as you are probably in the habit of using better."

With that he pulled out of his pocket part of a twist in its natural state, and handed me. I took a chew, and handed it back to him. He turned to his plow, and was about to start off. I said to him: "Don't be in such a hurry, my friend—I want to have a little talk with you, and get better acquainted." He replied: "I am very busy, and have but little time to talk; but if it does not take too long, I will listen to what you have to say."

I began: "Well, my friend, I am one of those unfortunate beings called candidates, and—"

"Yes, I know you; you are Colonel Crockett. I have seen you once before, and voted for you the last time you were elected. I suppose you are out electioneering now; but you had better not waste your time or mine. I shall not vote for you again."

This was a sockdologer. I had been making up my mind that he was one of those churlish fellows who care for nobody but themselves, and take bluntness for independence. I had seen enough of them to know that there is a way to reach them, and was satisfied that if I could get him to talk to me I would soon have him straight. But this was entirely a different bundle of sticks. He knew me, had voted for me before, and did not intend to do it again. Something must be the matter. I could not imagine what it was. I had heard of no complaints against me, except that some of the dandies about the villages ridiculed some of the wild and foolish things that I too often say and do, and said that I was not enough of a gentleman to go to Congress. I begged him to tell me what was the matter.

"Well, Colonel, it is hardly worth while to waste time or words upon it. I do not see how it can be mended; but you gave a vote last Winter which shows that either you have not capacity to understand the Constitution, or that you are wanting in the honesty and firmness to be governed by it. In either case you are not the man to represent me. But I beg your pardon for expressing it in that way. I did not intend to avail myself of the privilege of the constituent to speak plainly to a candidate for the purpose of insulting or wounding you. I intend by it only to say that your understanding of the Constitution is very different from mine; and I will say to you what, but for my rudeness, I should not have said, that I believe you to be honest."

"Thank you for that; but you find fault with only one vote. You know the story of Henry Clay, the old huntsman, and the rifle:—you wouldn't break your gun for one snap?"

"No, not for a dozen. As the story goes, that tack served Mr. Clay's purpose admirably, though it really had nothing to do with the case. I would not break the gun, nor would I discard an honest representative for a mistake in judgment, as to a mere matter of policy; but an understanding of the Constitution different from mine I cannot overlook, because the Constitution, to be worth anything, must be held sacred, and rigidly observed in all its provisions. The man who wields power and misinterprets it is the more dangerous the more honest he is!"

"I admit the truth of all you say, but there must be some mistake about it, for I do not remember that I gave any vote last Winter upon any constitutional question."

"No, Colonel, there's no mistake. Though I live here in the backwoods, and seldom go from home, I take the papers from Washington and read very carefully all the proceedings of Congress. My papers say that last Winter you voted for a bill to appropriate twenty thousand dollars to some sufferers by a fire in Georgetown. Is that true?"

"Certainly it is, and I thought that was the last vote for which anybody in the world would have found fault with."

"Well, Colonel, where do you find in the Constitution any authority to give away the public money in charity?"

Here was another sockdologer, for when I began to think about it I could not remember a thing in the Constitution that authorized it. I found I must take another tack, so I said:

"Well, my friend, I may as well own up. You have got me there. But certainly nobody will complain that a great and rich country like ours should give the insignificant sum of twenty thousand dollars to relieve its suffering women and children, particularly with a full and overflowing treasury, and, I am sure, if you had been there you would have done just as I did."

"It is not the amount, Colonel, that I complain of; it is the principle. In the first place, the Government ought to have in the Treasury no more than enough for its legitimate purposes. But that has nothing to do with the question. The power of collecting and disbursing money at pleasure is the most dangerous power that can be intrusted to man, particularly under our system of collecting revenue by a tariff, which reaches every man in the country, no matter how poor he may be—and the poorer he is the more he pays in proportion to his means. What is worse, it presses upon him without his knowing where the weight comes; for there is not a man in the United States who can ever guess how much he pays to the Government. So you see that while you are contributing to relieve one, you are drawing it from thousands who are even worse off than he. If you had the right to give anything, the amount was simply a matter of discretion with you, and you had as much right to give twenty millions as twenty thousand. If you have the right to give to one, you have the right to give to all; and as the Constitution neither defines charity nor stipulates the amount, you are at liberty to give to any and everything which you may believe, or profess to believe, is a charity, and to any amount you may think proper. You will very easily perceive what a wide door this would open for fraud and corruption and favoritism, on the one hand, and for robbing the people on the other. No, Colonel, Congress has no right to give charity. Individual members may give as much of their own money as they please, but they have no right to touch a dollar of the public money for that purpose. If twice as many houses had been burned in this county as in Georgetown, neither you nor any other member of Congress would have thought of appropriating a dollar for our relief. There are about two hundred and forty members of Congress; if they had shown their sympathy for the sufferers by contributing each one week's pay, it would have made over $13,000. There are plenty of wealthy men in and around Washington who could have given twenty or a hundred thousand dollars without depriving themselves of even a luxury of life. The Congressmen chose to keep their own money—which, if reports be true, some of them spend not very creditably—and the people about Washington, no doubt, applauded you for relieving them from the necessity of giving by giving what was not yours to give. The people have delegated to Congress, by the Constitution, the power to do certain things. To do these it is authorized to collect and pay moneys, and for nothing else. Everything beyond this is usurpation and a violation of the Constitution."

I have given you, continued Crockett, an imperfect account of what he said. Long before he was through I was convinced that I had done wrong. He wound up by saying:

"So you see, Colonel, you have violated the Constitution in what I consider a vital point. It is a precedent fraught with danger to the country; for when Congress once begins to stretch its power beyond the limits of the Constitution there is no limit to it, and no security for the people. I have no doubt you acted honestly; but that does not make it any better, except so far as you are personally concerned; and you see that I cannot vote for you."

I tell you I felt streaked. I saw if I should have opposition and this man should go to talking he would set others to talking, and in that district I was a gone fawn-skin. I could not answer him, and the fact is, I was so fully convinced that he was right I did not want to. But I must satisfy him, and I said to him:

"Well, my friend, you hit the nail upon the head when you said I had not sense enough to understand the Constitution. I intended to be guided by it, and thought I had studied it fully. I have heard many fine speeches in Congress about the powers of Congress; but what you have said here at your plow has got more hard sound sense in it than all the fine speeches I ever heard. If I had ever taken the view of it that you have, I would have put my head into the fire before I would have given that vote; and if you will forgive me and vote for me again, if I ever vote for another unconstitutional law I wish I may be shot."

He laughingly replied: "Yes, Colonel, you have sworn to that once before, but I will trust you again upon one condition. You say you are convinced that your vote was wrong. Your acknowledgment of it will do more good than beating you for it. If, as you go round the district, you will tell the people about this vote and that you are satisfied it was wrong, I will not only vote for you, but will do what I can to keep down opposition, and perhaps I may exert some influence in that way."

"If I don't," said I, "I wish I may be shot; and to convince you that I am in earnest in what I say, I will come back this way in a week or ten days; and if you will get up a gathering of the people I will make a speech to them. Get up a barbecue, and I will pay for it."

"No, Colonel, we are not a rich people in this section; but we have plenty of provisions to contribute for a barbecue, and some to spare for those who have none. The push of the crops will be over in a few days, and we can then afford a day for a barbecue. This is Thursday: I will see to getting it up Saturday week. Come to my house on Friday, and we will go together, and I promise you a very respectable crowd to see and hear you."

"Well, I will be here. But one thing more before I say good-by. I must know your name."

"My name is Bunce."

"Not Horatio Bunce?"

"Yes."

"Well, Mr. Bunce, I never saw you before, though you say you have seen me; but I know you very well. I am glad that I have met you, and very proud that I may hope to have you for my friend. You must let me shake your hand before I go."

We shook hands and parted.

It was one of the luckiest hits of my life that I met him. He mingled but little with the public, but was widely known for his remarkable intelligence and incorruptible integrity, and for a heart brimful and running over with kindness and benevolence, which showed themselves not only in words but in acts. He was the oracle of the whole country around him, and his fame had extended far beyond the circle of his immediate acquaintances. Though I had never met him before I had heard much of him, and but for this meeting it is very likely I should have had opposition and been beaten. One thing is very certain, no man could now stand up in that district under such a vote.

At the appointed time I was at his house, having told over our conversation to every crowd I had met and to every man I staid all night with, and I found that it gave the people an interest and a confidence in me stronger than I had ever seen manifested before.

Though I was considerably fatigued when I reached his house, and under ordinary circumstances should have gone early to bed, I kept him up until midnight, talking about the principles and affairs of government, and got more real true knowledge of them than I had got all my life before.

It is not exactly pertinent to my story, but I must tell you more about him. When I saw him with his family around him, I was not surprised that he loved to stay at home. I have never in any other family seen a manifestation of so much confidence, familiarity and freedom of manner of children toward their parents, mingled with such unbounded love and respect.

He was not at the house when I arrived; but his wife received and welcomed me with all the ease and cordiality of an old friend. She told me that her husband was engaged in some outdoor business, but would be in shortly. She is a woman of fine person; her face is not what the world would at first sight esteem beautiful. In a state of rest there was too much strength and character in it for that; but when she engaged in conversation, and especially when she smiled, it softened into an expression of mingled kindness, goodness and strength that was beautiful beyond anything I have ever seen.

Pretty soon her husband came in, and she left us and went about her household affairs. Toward night the children—he had seven of them then—began to drop in, some from work, some from school, and the little ones from play. They were all introduced to me, and met me with the same ease and grace that marked the manner of their mother. Supper came on, and then was exhibited the loveliness of the family circle in all its glow. The father turned the conversation to the matters in which the children had been interested during the day, and all, from the oldest to the youngest, took part in it. They spoke to their parents with as much familiarity and confidence as if they had been friends of their own age; yet every word and every look manifested as much respect as the humblest courtier could manifest for a king; ay, more, for it was all sincere and strengthened by love. Verily, it was the Happy Family.

I have told you that Mr. Bunce converted me politically. He came nearer converting me religiously than I had ever been before. When supper was over one of the children brought him a Bible and hymn-book. He turned to me and said:

"Colonel, I have been for many years in the habit of family worship night and morning. I adopt this time for it that all may be present. If I postpone it some of us get engaged in one thing and some in another, and the little ones drop off to sleep, so that it is often difficult to get all together."

He then opened the Bible and read the Twenty-third Psalm, commencing, "The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want." It is a beautiful composition, and his manner of reading it gave it new beauties. We then sang a hymn, and we all knelt down. He commenced his prayer—"Our Father who art in Heaven." No one who has not heard him pronounce those words can conceive how they thrilled through me, for I do not believe they were ever pronounced by human lips as by his. I had heard them a thousand times from the lips of preachers of every grade and denomination, and all sorts of professing Christians, until they had become words of course with me; but his enunciation of them gave them an import and a power of which I had never conceived. There was a grandeur of reverence, a depth of humility, a fullness of confidence, and an overflowing of love which told that his spirit was communing face to face with its God. An overwhelming feeling of awe came over me, for I felt that I was in the visible presence of Jehovah. The whole prayer was grand—grand in its simplicity, in the purity of the spirit it breathed, in its faith, its trust, and its love. I have told you he came nearer converting me religiously than I had ever been before. He did not make a very good Christian of me, as you know; but he has wrought upon my mind a conviction of the truth of Christianity, and upon my feelings a reverence for its purifying and elevating power such as I had never felt before.

I have known and seen much of him since, for I respect—no, that is not the word—I reverence and love him more than any living man, and I go to see him two or three times every year; and I tell you, Sir, if every one who professes to be a Christian lived and acted and enjoyed it as he does, the religion of Christ would take the world by storm.

But to return to my story. The next morning we went to the barbecue, and to my surprise found about a thousand men there. I met a good many whom I had known before, and they and my friend introduced me around until I had got pretty well acquainted, at least they all knew me.

In due time notice was given that I would speak to them. They gathered up around a stand that had been erected. I opened my speech by saying:

"Fellow-citizens! I present myself before you to-day feeling like a new man; my eyes have lately been opened to truths which ignorance or prejudice, or both, had heretofore hidden from my view. I feel that I can to-day offer you the ability to render you more valuable service than I have ever been able to render before. I am here to-day more for the purpose of acknowledging my error than to seek your votes. That I should make this acknowledgment is due to myself as well as to you. Whether you will vote for me is a matter for your consideration only."

I went on then to tell them about the fire, and my vote for the appropriation, as I have told it to you; and then told them why I was satisfied it was wrong. I closed by saying:

"And now, fellow-citizens, it remains only for me to tell you that the most of the speech you have listened to with so much attention and so much interest was simply a repetition of the arguments by which your neighbor, Mr. Bunce, convinced me of my error. It is the best speech I ever made in my life; but he is entitled to the credit of it. And now I hope he is satisfied with his convert, and that he will get up here and tell us so."

He came upon the stand, and said:

"Fellow-citizens!—it affords me great pleasure to comply with the request of Col. Crockett. I have always considered him a thoroughly honest man, and I am satisfied that he will faithfully perform all that he has promised you to-day." He went down, and there went up from that crowd such a shout for Davy Crockett as his name never called forth before.

I am not much given to tears; but I was taken with a choking then, and felt some big drops rolling down my cheeks. And I tell you now that the remembrance of those few words spoken by such a man, and the honest, hearty shout they produced, is worth more to me than all the other honors I have received, and all the reputation I have ever made, or ever shall make, as a member of Congress.

THE CHILD AND THE MAN.

BY LORD LYTTON.

The sky was dull, the scene was wild;
I wander'd up the mountain way;
And with me went a joyous child,
The man in thought, the child in play.

My heart was sad with many a grief,
Mine eyes with former tears were dim;
The child! a stone, a flower, a leaf,
Has each its fairy wealth for him.

From time to time, unto my side
He bounded back to show the treasure;
I was not hard enough to chide,
Nor wise enough to share his pleasure.

We paused at last—the child began
Again his sullen guide to tease;
"They say you are a learned man
So look, and tell me what are these?"

MORALITY IN PARIS AND NEW-YORK.

It has, perhaps, struck some reader of the daily papers that Adah Isaacs Menken, a person at whose name he may have smiled as he casually saw it placarded upon a play-bill in the Park or elsewhere, is mentioned in letters from Paris as being very successful, and exciting great public interest. When she plays in New-York do the correspondents of the London and Paris papers devote a paragraph to her? Certainly not, because her coming and playing and going here are unremarked, except by those whose business it is to follow the story of the stage from day to day, or by those who habitually resort to the theatres where she plays. Nor are the paragraphs in the foreign letters to be viewed as advertisements, any more than their notices of Patti.

But who is Adah Isaacs Menken? is the question which many a reader of these lines is asking. She is an actress of the strictly physical school. My form is my fortune, Sir, she said. Her great triumph is in the part of *Mazeppa*, in which play she appears as the hero bound upon a fiery steed. *Mazeppa*, indeed, is a man, and Menken is a woman. But flesh-colored tights drawn over her luxuriant form, with a short-skirted tunic about her waist, enable her "to disfigure or present" the noble figure of the victim. The criticisms of her acting, we have observed, are mainly confined to discussions upon the length of her skirts. Indeed, the whole performance, which it has not been our fortune to witness, seems to consist of that kind of display for which concert saloons with female waiters are chiefly distinguished. It has, therefore, not hitherto made a sensation in the City of New-York. La Menken has not yet played at the French Theatre, and was unknown upon the boards of the late Academy. *Ma, in Hispania!* But in Paris it is another thing.

There are many sharp things truly said of New-York; and the ludicrous inanity and pointless extravagance of its fashionable society cannot be too pungently satirized. It has, also, its sins as well as its follies, but it has nothing so exquisitely shameless as the fine society of Paris. While in New-York la Menken rides half nude across the stage in a theatre unknown to fashion, in Paris la Therese sings the loosest songs in the most gilded circles. But la Therese has been a toy for three years, and is just falling from the hand of fashion. It is now written that the most select company of the Imperial Court flocks to see Cora Pearl. Who is Cora Pearl? She is what la Therese was yesterday, what Laura Bell was the day before, what *la dame aux Camelias* was last year, what "a woman of quality" was last century in Smollett's novels. She is one of the women who do not last like Ninon de l'Enclos: who have no Pericles like Aspasia, no Homer like Helen, but who are notorious for a day and then utterly laughed at and forgotten. Their fate is so swift and hideous that there is a certain moral advantage in their dazzling career. *Becky Sharpe* in "Vanity Fair," disappears at last from the reader's sight at charity fairs for religious purposes. Laura Bell, who was the heroine of the London letters four or five years ago, who drove exquisite equipages and gave ravishing suppers, and fluttered for a tinsel hour, "became converted," as we read in a late London letter, "and now in an exquisite dress, but with faded beauty and angular features, preaches to men and women with eager concern......she gets good society to her dinner parties, and talks over human depravity with Earls and Marquises, and kisses pious Countesses upon the cheek."

And while this takes place in London, the Laura Bell of the moment in Paris, Cora Pearl, with "a good deal of wit" and a superb figure, who is twenty-six years old and a fearless rider, who lives in apartments hung with rich crimson velvet and furnished with a dozen servants, intensely interests Parisian society, superseding the gossip of the Legislature and the Court and the *salon*, by the announcement that she will play *Cupidon* in "Orphée aux Enfers." This announcement, we learn from the faithful correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, stirred the finest society to its very centre. "For fifteen days, then, Paris waited in breathless excitement to see this celebrated character of the demimonde appear in a thin, transparent, flesh-colored stuff with a pretty blue velvet mantle, ornamented with flowers, and a gold fringe draping her shoulders, sporting blue wings with white and gold feathers, and sandals that yellow straps attached to her ankles. Artificial hair, in which curls were interspersed, rested on the top of her head and around her neck, which was further adorned with twining pearls. Her arms, her legs, her neck, the whole body was to stand confessed in the plenitude of its delicate contours. Tickets rose to a fabulous price, and the theatre was crowded to its greatest capacity."

The correspondent cries aloud for the Social Science Association. But it is doubtful if even that virtuous body could medicine this disease. It is but a sign of the social condition of Paris—a condition which every great and highly-civilized capital has always revealed. Much of the responsibility may fairly be attributed to the desire of the Government to amuse the public mind, and divert it from serious thought; but there are other and more subtle causes. Bad as we are, it may console us to know that New-York is still immeasurably behind Paris in this kind of career. Vain and vulgar persons abound who live with vain and vulgar profusion and ostentation. The "Black Crook" is still fascinating. But the "Black Crook" is but a ballet, like hundreds with which the City has been long familiar; and he is not a shrewd moralist who thinks its popularity a sign of the same kind of significance as the adoration of Cora Pearl. Meanwhile, there is a certain visible tendency among us to an extravagance which ends in perilous luxury. But in the present situation of the country, with an enormous debt to pay, such extravagance is more than foolish, it is criminal. The debt can be paid only by individual sacrifice. A modest private expenditure is as imperative a moral duty as a wise public economy.

It is impossible to read of the wild dissipation of Paris without thinking of Couture's picture of the "Decadence of the Romans," which hangs, admonishingly, in the Luxembourg. To turn to that picture from Cora Pearl playing *Cupidon* amid the enthusiasm of the high society of Paris, is to turn from the original to the representation.—*Harper's Monthly.*

THE SOLDIER WOER.

From the Army and Navy Journal.

"Come and wed me," a soldier said—
He was only a Second Lieutenant, 'tis true;
But as bully a boy as ever was bred,
And the maiden was lovely, but had not a sou.

She sighed, and said with a mournful air—
"Love covers all with his shining wings;
But have you got the money to spare,
To purchase the tables and chairs, and things?"

The soldier gave a short whistle, and spoke—
"An after consideration, my dear;
Getting married is such a joke"—
She said, "A serious joke, I fear.

"How much C. and G. E.* have you got,
That you haven't borrowed from Surgeon Smith?
Do you rest your bones on a hospital cot?
And is your furniture only a myth?

"Have you a carpet upon your floor?
How many cups and plates—confess?
How many knives and forks in store,
That don't belong to the officers' mess?

"Bonnets and dress goods are awful high—
An officer's wife should honor his rank;
Not but I love you," she said, with a sigh,
"Perhaps, if I didn't, I'd be less frank.

"Better wait till the Fortieth Session
Does what the Thirty-ninth began:
Yields to your rights a just concession,
Then I'll make you a happy man."

*Camp and garrison equipage.

THE POET CHATTERTON.

Chatterton was naturally of a sanguine temperament. His character seems to have originally determined him for an idyllic landscape poet. His proper frame of mind was quiet, cheerful, excessively serene. His best poems are written in this mood. But there was an impure demon in him, who would awake with the suddenness of the whirlwind, and sweep away from his heart all that was humane, good and loveable. Then he became a devil; acted, spoke and wrote like a fiend. But with the same quickness the spirit of evil would depart, and after a refreshing shower of tears the sun would shine again with all the brilliant cheerfulness of Olympian Apollo, as if there were no sob or sigh in the universe.

Hopeful, therefore, and with the brightest visions of future glory, Chatterton entered London. His first letter (April 26, 1770,) addressed to his mother breathes cheerfulness and enthusiasm. Everything goes well. The booksellers and editors of periodicals received him favorably. One publisher gives him a regular salary of four guineas per month, and another four guineas he hopes to realize from a "History of England," on which he is engaged. These eight guineas are to be laid aside for his mother and sister: his own expenses he hopes to meet by writing for a daily paper. He is delighted by the grand style of life in London, and speaks contemptuously of the narrow-minded citizens of Bristol.

Letters of a later date are still more hopeful. He writes occasionally operettas for a theatre, comic songs for concert gardens, and commences to dress well "in order to gain admittance into higher circles." He advises his sister to take lessons in drawing, music, &c., and hopes soon to see her and his mother with him in London. He sends them also a few presents, not forgetting to enclose a small quantity of "good tobacco" for his grandmother and a handsome pipe.

And now he ventures upon a more dangerous sea. With a characteristic contempt of mankind and overestimation of his own powers, he considers that it would be, after all, most delightful if he could fool these contemptible human beings on the sphere of politics and there display his inborn superiority. It seems as if the character of Vivian Grey, in Disraeli's famous novel had been suggested by this episode in Chatterton's life. He writes a flattering letter to the Lord Mayor of London, Beckford, unfolding his political projects. Beckford received the letter favorably and invited the young man to a personal conference. Chatterton went and was received with great cordiality. "The rest is a secret," he writes to his sister. "My society," he adds, "is now sought everywhere. I must be among the great; state matters suit me better than commercial." But while writing for the "liberal" Beckford "liberal" essays, the "proud" boy was not ashamed to write at the same time anti-liberal essays for the "Administration Party." Nay, there are still two letters of his in existence, one of which is addressed to the Lord Mayor denouncing the Administration in unmeasured terms, while the other, addressed to Lord North, is an energetic defence of the Administration. Both of these letters bear the same date. At the bottom of his heart Chatterton appears to have been a democrat and liberal; and hence he must be blamed all the more when he writes to his sister in excuse of this conduct: "But the devil of the matter is, there is no money to be got on this (liberal) side of the question. Interest is on the other side. But he is a poor author who cannot write on both sides." The truth is, Chatterton was just as devoid of all moral perception as Poe. The conceptions of right and wrong never appear to have entered his heart, and his only desire was to have his "intellectual superiority"—this odious idol of modern days!—acknowledged, and to sneer over the duped.

It must be confessed, however, that his political writings evince great talent. Their style are noble and chaste, not unlike that of Junius. During all this time he continued his other occupations. He wrote several imitations of Ossian, a number of songs, and a burlesque, "The Revenge," for a concert garden, where it was performed after his death. For this latter work he received five guineas. His style of living in London, was as temperate as it had been at home. During his sojourn in this city he was but one night absent from his boarding place, and that night he had gone to spend with some relatives.

But suddenly misfortune came upon him. His friend and protector, Beckford, died; the booksellers refused to buy, and did not even pay for what they had bought before.

This change again threw Chatterton into violent dispair. He was forced to change his boarding-house for a more wretched garret, and there his old melancholy fell upon him heavier even than before. One more attempt he made to save himself. He wrote to Barrett asking him for a physician's certificate, which might serve him to get an appointment as assistant surgeon on board of a vessel destined for Africa; and during the brief interval of hope which this prospect gave him he wrote his beautiful "African Eclogues." And this last hope failed. Barrett could not conscientiously give him such a certificate. And now there was no more "balm in Gilead." Hunger came, too, and not a penny in Chatterton's pocket. Invitations of his friends to dinners and suppers he regularly refused; only once was he prevailed upon to partake of an oyster supper. Three days before his death he walked with a friend over a churchyard and suddenly tumbled over a newly dug grave. When he scrambled out his friend remarked: "How happy am I to have witnessed the resurrection of Genius!" "My dear friend," replied Chatterton, "I feel the sting of a speedy dissolution; I have been at war with the grave for some time, and find it is not so easy to vanquish as I imagined; we can find an asylum from every creditor but that." When he came home he went to his room and locked himself up. Two days he remained thus alone—two eternities of most terrible self-communion. What horrible curses, what wretched tears may those two days have witnessed. His landlady, who knew that he had tasted no food during these two days, sent him up some dinner at last. He refused to accept it, and said simply: "I am not hungry!" On the third day, the 24th of August, 1770, he drank a glass of water with arsenic. When evening came the door was forced open, and Chatterton was discovered lying dead on the floor; his restless eyes now glassy and immovable, his lips pale and closed. The floor was covered with torn-up manuscripts. Many beautiful works had probably been destroyed by him in these last hours before death! No letter, no note had been left to explain his suicide. The jury gave a verdict: "Suicide, committed in a fit of insanity." The body of the unfortunate youth was taken and buried in the pauper's churchyard in Shoe-lane.

Thus died and was buried the poet, Thomas Chatterton, at the age of seventeen years and nine months—an age when most men have not yet taken the first step into real life. It is foolish to represent his suicide as an outbreak of insanity, which is said to have been hereditary in his family. Chatterton killed himself, not because he was hungry, not because he had no friends, for he had many and warm friends, and not because he was too ambitious, but because he looked with sovereign contempt upon all mankind and upon himself. "Myself is my worse enemy!" Such was his own characteristic; and with this contempt of himself and all others, which made him take a devilish pleasure in treating others as well as himself like dogs, he could not live; for self-esteem, as Kant beautifully remarks, is the salvation and nobility of mankind.—*Nat. Quarterly Review.*

POISONS AND POISONERS.

In the year 1659, during the pontificate of Alexander VII., Rome was filled with consternation at the many sudden deaths which occurred every day, the arch-destroyer singling out, as if by predilection, the strong, the noble, and the young. Fear seemed at first to paralyze men; and they submitted to the scourge as if an epidemic had visited them. By degrees certain circumstances forced themselves on the public attention which showed that some human agency was concerned in the work. In the first place, it was noticed that no women died, nor men, but those who were young, distinguished by wealth or family, and who had been but a short time married. The suspicions of the Government were aroused and the utmost exertions used to discover the perpetrators of those horrible crimes. Many arrests were made among the women of Rome whose relations to society were considered questionable, and at last a clue was obtained to the criminals. Certain young wives were in the habit of visiting each other's houses, and the officers of the Government having assisted, *incognito*, at some of these meetings, found out that a complete system of poisoning had been established for the purpose of ridding of their husband those ladies of Rome who had grown weary of their lords or longed for a change. An old woman named Spara was at the bottom of the conspiracy and supplied the poison, the secret of making which she had learned from Tofania, of Palermo. The infamous league was broken up, and Spara, with four of the most desperate of her comrades, was publicly executed.

The chemists of Rome tested the poisonous preparations, but to no purpose, as chemical science was not yet sufficiently advanced to afford the proper reagents for the mineral poisons which were then known. Four to five drops were sufficient to kill a man, and it was currently stated at that time that it possessed all the virtues of slow poison—that its effects could be suspended for an indefinite period. Tofania, who was the original preparer of this drug, escaped detection for a long time. She was finally apprehended and put to the torture; and though she confessed her crimes before being strangled, the secret of her poison perished with her.

The security of life received so powerful a shock from these discoveries that the closest surveillance was exercised by the public authorities in every State and Kingdom, that men began to dread as much the suspicions of the Government under which they lived as the fatal draught from the poisoner's hands; and, it must be confessed, that many innocent persons suffered death on evidence which would now be considered clearly insufficient. And yet, even this evil had not reached its zenith; it remained for the *Chambre ardente* to render Government protection from poison infinitely more odious than many Sparas or Tofanias.

No sooner had the sensation caused by the *aqua tofania* died away than France became the theatre of more wonderful and more iniquitous transactions. A poor nun was observed to visit the hospitals and garrets of Paris, befriending the sick and indigent and bringing to them all the delicacies which her limited resources were supposed to allow. Her visits to the same individuals, however, were not often repeated, as it was noticed that those who had been helped by her ministration had died with short shrift. When the danger of detection appeared the nun vanished as suddenly as she had made her *entrée* into the world of charity, and though search was made for her in every convent in Paris, she could be nowhere found. Shortly after this a man named Sainte Croix, who had once known the interior of the Bastile, was found dead in a private laboratory, where he was surrounded with the undoubted evidences of a poisoner's avocation. A little casket was found directed to the Marquise of Brinvillier; but the suspicious surroundings justified the authorities in opening the casket, and the first link in a long chain of almost incredible deeds of guilt was discovered. The casket contained various poisons, all labeled, and the effects of each described as they had been tested by experiments on animals. The Marquise was arrested, and, being subjected to torture, confessed the following startling crimes: It seems that on the return of her husband from the campaign of the Netherlands he brought with him this Sainte Croix, who, profiting by his freedom of access to the house of the Brinvilliers, carried on an intrigue with the Marquise, and, on being found out, was sent to the Bastile by her father. During his sojourn here he learned the art of secret poisoning from an Italian, and on his release he visited the Marquise, now a widow, and imparted to her his fatal secret. Before attempting her art on any person of distinction, she visited the prisons and hospitals of Paris, as we have stated, to assure herself that she might rely on the efficacy of the drug. This done, she began by poisoning her father, her brothers and her sisters for the purpose of acquiring the family estates, and had many other infamous crimes projected when Sainte Croix's sudden death brought the whole scheme to light. In reading the details of this history one is especially struck by the cold-blooded cruelty which incited this woman to try the efficacy of her poison on the paupers and patients of Paris.

The discovery of this crime induced the government to take strong measures to suppress future attempts, and an inquisition was established under the title of the *Chambre ardente*, before which all cases of suspected poisoning were tried, and the accused parties were in the majority of cases condemned to the stake. The famous *poudre de succession*, or diamond dust, was employed at this time by poisoners, as its purely mechanical action was so well calculated to defy detection. This was not, however, the first time it was employed; a well-known physician of the sixteenth century (Cellin) relates that the diamond dust was tried on him, though ineffectually, as the hydrochloric acid of the stomach was strong enough to dissolve the diamond. But the efforts of the *Chambre ardente* were soon turned from their legitimate purpose, and it became an instrument of political oppression in the hands of those who controlled it. It was abolished in 1680.

An Incident in the Life of Cromwell.—It was in the year 1657 that a marriage was talked about between Frances, the youngest and most beautiful of the daughters of Cromwell, and the eldest son of Charles Stuart, who was called by the Royalists Charles II. This had been so fully canvassed by the heads of both parties that the young Prince had suffered himself openly to approve of it; and Lady Dysart, who was an intimate friend of the wife of the Protector, had spoken to her several times upon the subject. At length she ventured to broach the matter to her husband, and urge it upon his attention as a means of at once healing the differences which still existed in the nation. Patiently did Cromwell hear his wife to the end. Then, taking her by the hand, he said to her, sadly and seriously, "Charles Stuart can never pardon me his father's death. Did he do so, he would be unworthy of the crown." Meanwhile something had been going on with regard to Frances Cromwell of which neither the Protector nor his wife had the slightest suspicion.

Interest had been made by the friends of a young clergyman named Jeremiah White to procure him the appointment of one of Oliver's chaplains. This was accorded to him. In addition to his youth he was eminently good-looking. Struck by the beauty of Lady Frances, he had the presumption to pay her his addresses. Measuring his person rather than his position, she accorded him this liberty and suffered herself to be attracted toward him. The Protector chanced to surprise him one forenoon, upon his knees before her, kissing her hand. "What does this mean?" inquired Cromwell, as his eyes fell upon the young minister. Jeremiah immediately started to his feet. Whether it was the stern and angry glance of his master which was fastened upon him that prompted the lie which rose to his lips, it would be impossible to say; it may, however, be presumed that it was so. He summoned up assurance enough to stammer out an answer. This was to the effect that he had for a length of time been paying attention to one of the maids of the Lady Frances; but not being successful, he had been entreating her Ladyship to use her influence in his favor. "How," asked Oliver, as he turned to the girl who was in attendance upon her mistress, "is this? Mr. White is one of my friends. I expect that you will treat him well." Blushing and trembling, the young woman stepped forward. Probably she had previously admired the Reverend Jeremiah, and had desired him for a husband. Having the chance of obtaining him thrown in her way, she determined not to allow it to slip through her fingers. "If Mr. White wishes to do me that honor," she replied, "I will most assuredly not refuse him."

Oliver's eyes glistened with wrath, mingled with a good-humored malice, as he turned rapidly round and cried out, "Let my Chaplain, Mr. Goodwin, come here immediately." Not the slightest chance of a retreat lay open to the Rev. Jeremiah White from the declaration which he had made at this juncture. He was accordingly married, and it is said that Cromwell bestowed a handsome dowry upon the bride who was improvised for the occasion. Shortly after, the Lady Frances was wedded to Robert Rich, the heir of the Earl of Warwick.—*National Quarterly Review.*

ENTERED INTO REST.

BY PHOEBE CAREY.

O, my friend, O, my dearly beloved!
Do you feel, do you know,
How the times and the seasons are going;
Are they weary and slow?

Does it seem to you long, in the heavens,
My true, tender mate,
Since here we were living together,
Where dying I wait.

'Tis three years, as we count by the Spring-times,
By the birth of the flowers.
What are years, aye! eternities even,
To love such as ours?

Side by side are we still, though a shadow
Between us doth fall;
We are parted, and yet are not parted,
Not wholly and all.

For still you are round and about me,
Almost in my reach,
Though I miss the old pleasant communion
Of smile and of speech.

And I long to hear what you are seeing,
And what you have done,
Since the earth faded out from your vision,
And the heavens begun;

Since you dropped off the darkening fillet
Of clay from your sight,
And opened your eyes upon glory
Ineffably bright!

Though little my life has accomplished,
My poor hands have wrought;
I have lived what has seemed to be ages
In feeling and thought,

Since the time when our path grew so narrow,
So near the unknown,
That I turned back from following after,
And you went on alone.

For we speak of you cheerfully, always,
As journeying on:
Not as one who is dead do we name you:
We say, you are gone.

For how could we speak of you sadly,
We who watched while the grace
Of eternity's wonderful beauty
Grew over your face!

Do we call the star lost that is hidden
In the great light of morn?
Or fashion a shroud for the young child
In the day it is born?

Yet, behold! this were wise to their folly
Who mourn, sore distressed,
When a soul that is summoned, believing,
Enters into its rest!

And for you, never any more sweetly
Went to rest true and deep,
Since the first of our Lord's blessed martyrs,
Having prayed, fell asleep!

From the Galaxy for April 1.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

An extraordinary act of foolhardiness was perpetrated a short time since at Bordeaux. A young man aged about twenty, dressed as a sailor, ascended to the lower gallery of the tower of Pey-Berland, and finding that he could mount no higher, the internal communication with the upper gallery being closed, got outside, and clambered by the projectiles and asperities up to the statue of the Virgin, on the top, finally seating himself on the head of the figure, where he remained for a considerable time, dangling his legs and smoking cigars. A crowd naturally collected below, and became denser every moment. At length the young man descended to the lower gallery by the means mentioned above, and being there informed that police officers were coming in quest of him, again got out upon the cornice, and making a sudden spring, caught the lightning-conductor, and following its windings, descended, till a final jump enabled him to reach terra firma without injury. He then ran down a bye-street and disappeared.

The prospects of the "Music of the Future" are improving in Bavaria. The King, who is passionately fond of this kind of music, has long been anxious to witness adequate performances of Herr Wagner's operas, especially of the "Trilogy of the Nibelungen," which is to last through several evenings. The great composer is dissatisfied with all existing theatres, and the model of a Wagnerian theatre has been now laid before the King by Prof. Semper, of Zurich. This building will adjoin the royal palace; its style is to be renaissance, and it is said that it will be of astounding grandeur and richness. The interior arrangements are to be strictly conformable to Herr Wagner's views of the dignity of his prophetic muse, and the seats will be after the fashion of the Coliseum and other ancient theatres. The Bavarians will have to pay no less than £250,000 for this little operatic amenity.

The Prussian papers mention a new plan for the care of the wounded on the field of battle, which was tried during the late war, and which has now been definitely adopted. Every surgeon is to be provided with a pocket-book containing a pencil and a number of labels, (like those sold for luggage apparently,) with a string at one end. After attending to the wounded man, the surgeon writes on one of these labels the name of the wound and what he has done to it, signs the label and ties it to the wounded man's button-hole. Thus the man can be carried by the hospital attendants to the proper place, and the surgeon to whom he is brought can learn in a moment the state of his wound, and proceed to dress it.

According to a report on primary education, which recently appeared in the Paris *Moniteur*, it appears that the average number of men in France who were unable to sign their marriage register may be set down at 26 per cent., and of women rather more than 42 per cent. In some localities, however, the proportion is far higher—67 per cent among the men, and 98 among the women. The *Débats*, commenting on this, says: "These figures, though almost incredible, are nevertheless official, and they eloquently proclaim how much exertion is still necessary in order to remedy this state of intellectual and moral misery among a part of the population."

A cheerfully-disposed clergyman of Aberdeenshire paid his devotions so often and so liberally to the jolly god that the Presbytery could no longer overlook his proceedings, and summoned him before them to answer for his conduct. One of his elders, and a constant companion in his social hours, was cited as a witness against him. "Well, John, did you ever see Mr. C—— the worse of drink?" "Well, a wat no; I've mony a time seen him to be the better o't, but I ne'er saw him the waur o't." "But did you never see him drunk?" "That's what I'll ne'er see! for before he be half slockened I'm aye blind fu'."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has hit upon a new way of providing recruits for the British Army and Navy. It points out the unfairness of apprenticing boys of pauper parentage at the expense of the parish while the rate-paying laborer must put his children out as he can; and urges that, while the country wants soldiers and sailors, and gives a high bounty to get them, these pauper children should not be reared as civilians in an expensive district school, but should be trained for the military or naval service.

It appears from a work just published in France that during the last fifteen years more than 370 various measures of rigor have been applied to 120 French journals—namely, 338 *avertissements*, 22 suspensions, and 12 suppressions, exclusive of judicial condemnations by which about 100 more were either put down altogether or visited with divers penalties.

A discovery of a large quantity of coins of great antiquarian interest has just taken place at Auriol, Boucher-du-Rhone. They are about two thousand in number, all of silver, and in perfect preservation. Their general appearance indicates that they are of Asiatic origin, and the supposition is that at some remote period they were brought into Gaul by some rich Phenician of Marseilles, who had retained relations with the cities of Asia Minor and Greece.

Alphonse Karr, the French poet, was lately present at a medical banquet, at which toasts were given to the health of every celebrity by everybody, when the President remarked, "Monsieur Karr, you have not proposed the health of any one." The poet rose and modestly replied, "I propose the health of the sick."

The Police tribunal of Zug, in Switzerland, has just condemned a land owner, who had been convicted of putting water in his milk, and had thus caused a loss to the purchaser, a dealer in that commodity, to 18 months' imprisonment, the loss of civic rights and costs.

The Tivertonians have unanimously resolved to erect a suitable memorial to the memory of Lord Palmerston, who so long made the borough famous by his representative connection with it. The committee have not yet decided as to the form the memorial shall take.

A model infirmary has been erected in the immediate vicinity of the Champ de Mars for the use of any foreign workmen who may meet with an accident or fall sick during their residence in Paris. They will be taken care of *gratis*, and provided with every luxury their health may require.

Some curious statist has found that since 1821 Mexico has had twenty-three Presidents, seven dictators, two Emperors, one Vice-President, and one generalissimo, or an average of one ruler every sixteen months. Maximilian has had longest continuous reign of any of them.

Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., has offered to lend, on trust, to the Liverpool Corporation, for five or seven years, his collection of Ceramic ware, now in the Kensington Museum. The collection will be placed in the Liverpool Museum.

The cigar ship *Ross N. Winans* recently made a trial trip across the channel. The sea was running high at the time, but she behaved well and steamed with great speed through the water.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The citizens of Jackson, Miss., recently addressed letters to several of their fellow-citizens who are disfranchised by the military law, requesting a expression of their opinions as to the wisest course to be pursued under that bill. The reply of Hon. Amos R. Johnson has been published. He reminds them that they have no choice, and advises them to submit with such resignation and dignity as they may be able to exercise, to such public measures as the Radical Party may choose to inflict upon them. He tells them also that in every point of view it is obviously advisable for every white voter in the State promptly to participate in the work of reconstruction by repairing to the ballot-box in due season, and thus endeavor to give the best possible direction to that flood of social and political innovation which cannot possibly be arrested in its onward course. His advice amounts to an injunction to make the most of a bad thing.

The St. Louis *Democrat* applauds the recent Missouri Legislature, saying:

"A Legislature that elects Charles D. Drake Senator, proposes to the people an impartial suffrage amendment, casts out no end of officials whose pretended elections were accomplished by the admission of rebel votes, removes two Judges, whose attempt to stretch a judicial decision has rendered them dangerous, puts two millions into a school fund, restores the credit of the State, secures the completion of the Platte railroad, and gives St. Louis a new charter, a tax consolidation, and a health bill, and to the State University a reasonable appropriation, is by no means a bad legislature."

The Raleigh (N. C,) *Progress* declares that the people of the South will present a nearer approximation to unanimity on the Sherman-Wilson bills than they have shown respecting any other measure of public policy for 25 years—they will, with calmness, dignity and honor, acquiesce in the law, to escape greater evils.

In the Maryland House of Delegates on Thursday, the vote rejecting the bill to allow colored persons to testify in court was reconsidered, and being for a second time put on its passage, it again failed—yeas 37, nays 26—not a constitutional majority. On the previous day the vote stood—yeas 30, nays 19. It requires eleven votes to pass any bill in the House.

The Petersburgh *Index*, in enumerating "matters which concern District No. 1," says a more thoroughly senseless, selfish, unpatriotic and cowardly body never assembled within Virginia's limits—we do not except the last Confederate Congress—than that calling itself the Virginia Legislature now in session at Richmond.

The Sheriff of the Parish of St. Bernard, La., having received the circular issued by the Secretary of State, under the Convention Law, for the holding of an election, consulted Gen. Sheridan, and was advised by him to pass the matter over, and not issue any notices of said election.

Judge Loomis, of the Superior Court of Connecticut, has decided on the petition of a Yale College student, resident at New-Haven, for leave to vote at the Connecticut State election, that he has no authority to reverse the previous decision of the Selectmen denying the privilege, without an alteration in the State Constitution. The student has appealed to the Supreme Court.

Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, ex-member of *Congress* from Pennsylvania, lectured in Philadelphia on Thursday evening on the Thirty-ninth Congress. In consequence of what it accomplished, he said, the Fortieth Congress has an easy task, as the power of the President is restrained and the people are masters of the situation.

A Mass Convention of the loyal people of Virginia, without distinction of color, is called to meet at Richmond on the 17th of April. The call issued by members of the State Central Committee, appointed by the Convention which assembled in Alexandria on the 17th of May, 1866.

The colored people of Richmond have petitioned Henry A. Wise to address them, stating that "Appreciating their altered political condition since the passage of the 'Sherman Bill' by Congress, they are desirous of hearing his views on their privileges and duties in their present condition."

The call for a Union Convention at Little Rock, Ark., April 2, states that it is "for the purpose of organizing and cementing the Union element in the State, and taking action on matters vital to their rights and interests, and to the peace and prosperity of the State."

The long call for a State Convention issued by the Conservative members of the Tennessee Legislature consists of one sentence, and the Nashville *Press* says the loyal voters of the State will reply to that call in one sentence also—a sentence of death.

The Boston *Commonwealth* has discovered "that all Presidents are either so powerful as to be too dangerous to retain them in our Government, or so useless as to be mere puppets, and deserve being done away with."

Henry Butler, of Warwick, has declined the Democratic Congressional nomination in the Western Rhode Island District, and Judge Wm. Canden will stand in the gap in his place.

The Ohio Democratic State Committee met on the 26th inst., and adopted a resolution in favor of a National Convention at Louisville, not later than July 4. They thought May 7 too early a day.

The Maryland Republican State Convention on the 27th of February adjourned, subject to the call of the President, and he has given notice that it will reassemble on Wednesday, March 27.

It has been proposed in the Massachusetts Legislature to strike from the State Constitution the clause restricting the right of voting to persons who can read and write the English language.

The Massachusetts papers complain that their legislators neglect the public business. At a call of the House on the passage of a bill on Thursday, 133 of the 240 members were absent.

A debate between Brown and Beck, the opposing candidates for Congress in the Second District of Kentucky, took place at Georgetown on Monday.

Hon. W. Dennison declines to be a candidate for Governor of Ohio.

The total number of voters registered in Georgetown is 2,479, of whom 1,573 are white.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Charles H. Glenn, the clerk in the Troy Post-office who was arrested on suspicion of having stolen a $500 check from a letter, has been vindicated by the discovery of the letter in an Ohio Post-office, to which it had been erroneously addressed. The letter contained, not the check, but a certificate of deposit, which the sender himself had purchased with the check and inclosed in the letter. This explains everything. Of course the check was in the bank "the same day the letter was mailed," as was asserted when the arrest was made, but the drawer, who had forgotten the circumstance of purchasing the certificate, imagined that it had been abstracted from the letter, and arrested an innocent and faithful clerk.

The golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Oel Billings, of Woodstock, Vt., parents of Hon. Frederick Billings, of California, was celebrated on the 13th inst. The surviving children were all present and also many relatives and friends from New-York and other places. The bridesmaid, Mrs. Harriet A. Fay, of Woodstock, and the groomsman, Hon. Jason Steele, of Windsor, were both present.

Two petitions are pending before the Justices of the Superior Court of Suffolk County, Mass., for the removal of one of the members of the Suffolk Bar for illegal practice and obtaining money under false pretences. The charges are (says the *Traveller*) of the most serious character.

Petitions signed by the Bishops of each of the Provinces, have been presented to the Minister of the Colonies, asking that the privileges accorded to the Protestant minority of Lower Canada should be conferred (equally) on the Roman Catholic minority of Upper Canada.

Ex-Gov. Parker, of New-Jersey, has been invited to deliver an address on the life and services of the late Commodore R. F. Stockton, at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Freehold and Jamesburgh Agricultural Railroad Company, in July next.

The veteran John Neal writes to the Portland *Press* at some length in opposition to the prohibitory system of legislation on the sale of liquor. He says its effects in Maine have been demoralizing, while the sale is carried on with as much activity as in former days, only by clandestine methods.

CHESTER HARDING.

THE LIFE OF AN AMERICAN ARTIST.

From the Atlantic Monthly for March.

I wish to outline for American readers the history of an American artist who died last year, full of days and honors. It is a history which records how circumstances became as clay in the grasp of genius and resolution, and great results were developed from the most untoward beginnings.

Never, perhaps, were beginnings more untoward than the early years of CHESTER HARDING. He was born in 1792, in Conway, a little town high up among the hills of Franklin County, Mass. Identified during his boyhood with the fortunes of a family struggling hard for bare subsistence, with an unpractical and thriftless father, and a noble, but overworked and careworn mother, as soon as he was able to be of use he set to work to earn his own living, as "hired boy," at six dollars a month, with a farmer of the neighborhood. This, however, was a taste of riches and independence compared with the life before and after. When HARDING was fourteen his father removed with all his family to Western New-York. This was an undertaking of no small magnitude. Their new home was an unbroken wilderness—a week's toilsome journey from New-England—where, after clearing the ground and building a rude log-cabin, HARDING and his two elder brothers made flag-bottomed chairs for their neighbors, procuring by this means pork, flour and potatoes, which were the dainties of the backwoods, while his father and the other children labored in the forest. The usual course of a settler's life was broken in upon by the war of 1812, and HARDING shared fully in the excitement this occasioned. He entered the army as a drummer, and had a thorough experience of the pleasures and pains of military life. Sickness reduced him almost to the grave, and when, on recovering, he obtained his discharge from the ranks, he nearly perished with cold and hunger in attempting to reach his home. Here he remained for the next six months, employed in drum-making with his brother.

The energy which had not yet acquired a specific direction was beginning to manifest itself in restlessness under the routine of his daily life, and readiness to embark in any enterprise that promised deliverance from it. A proposal to undertake the agency for a new spinning-head was eagerly accepted, and having "contrived to get a horse and wagon, with five or six dollars in money, besides a quantity of essences, such as peppermint, tansy, wintergreen, etc.," HARDING set off for Connecticut with golden dreams of fortune. If he did not realize these, he gained in his expedition some money and more experience, and thought it on the whole a profitable journey.

At this point love came in to complicate the situation. The account which HARDING has left of his courtship is too graphic not to be given in his own words. "I happened," he says, "to meet with CAROLINE WOODRUFF, a lovely girl of twenty, with handsome, dark eyes, fine brunette complexion, and of amiable disposition. I fell in love with her at first sight. I can remember the dress she wore at our first meeting as well as I do those beautiful eyes. It was a dark crimson woolen dress, with a neat little frill about the neck. I saw but little of her; for the family soon moved to a distance of forty or fifty miles. Though she was absent, however, her image was implanted too deeply in my heart to be forgotten. It haunted me day and night. At length I took the resolution to go to see her, which was at once carried out. I set out on foot, found her, and proposed, and was bid to wait awhile for my answer. I went again, in the same way, and this time had the happiness to be accepted, and three weeks after she became my wife, and accompanied me to my home."

A little anecdote in regard to his marriage is characteristic. February 15, 1815, had been appointed for the wedding-day. On the afternoon previous the bride was making her last preparations; the guests were invited, the wedding gloves and sash sent for, and the wedding-cake in the oven, when HARDING drove up to the door and announced that he wanted to be married that day, as the snow was melting too fast for their journey home to be delayed twenty-four hours longer. So they were married the day beforehand. Mrs. HARDING was accustomed to say, "It has been the day beforehand ever since."

Scarcely had the happy pair reached Caledonia, N. Y., where HARDING was then living, when he was sued for debt. Much embarrassed in his business, which was then chair-making, he concluded to try tavern-keeping, but with no improvement in his fortunes. Matters at length became desperate. Imprisonment for debt seemed inevitable, and the thought of it was so horrible to him, that as a last resort he determined to leave his family, and look for employment in some safer locality. He quitted home in the night, traveled on foot to the Allegheny River, and as soon as practicable worked his way on a raft down to Pittsburgh. There the prospect was not very encouraging, but HARDING at length got a few jobs of house-painting, and with his small savings returned to Caledonia for his wife and child, with whom he again made the wearisome journey, but with better heart than before—perhaps with some presentiment of brighter days at hand.

Their home at Pittsburg was humble enough. "All our availables," HARDING says, "consisted of one bed and a chest of clothing and some cooking utensils; so that we had little labor in getting settled down." For his household gods he had previously rented a "ten-footer" with two rooms in it. But now all his money was gone; he could get no more work as a house-painter. Had he brought his family so far only to starve, instead of feeding them? So deep was their poverty at this time, that a half loaf of bread lent by a kind neighbor, and a piece of beefsteak obtained on credit, made them a luxurious meal, which was remembered with thankfulness in after years of plenty.

There was an opening for a sign-painter in Pittsburgh, and HARDING eagerly accepted this means of supplying his pressing wants. But he had no funds to procure the materials he needed, and was forced to resort for money to the kind neighbor from whom he had borrowed bread. He was successful in this new business, and followed it a year. About this time a portrait-painter, "of the primitive sort," happened to show to HARDING some specimens of his work, which opened to the struggling sign-painter a new world of thought and desire. Though he could ill afford the expense, he had his own and his wife's pictures painted, and was lost in admiration of the artist's skill. Day and night the thought of this wonderful art possessed him. An unconquerable longing to try his own powers in this new direction made him haunt the studio of the artist, who would give him no hint of his method, or even allow HARDING to see him at work. At length, with a board, and such colors as he used in his trade, HARDING began a portrait of his wife, and, to his own astonishment, "made a thing that looked like her." He was frantic with joy at the result. He painted several other portraits, and the occupation became so engrossing as to interfere seriously with his regular business. NELSON, the portrait painter, whose pictures had given the first impulse to this newly-discovered faculty, was still disposed to be unfriendly. He ridiculed HARDING's efforts, and told him it was sheer nonsense to attempt portrait painting at his time of life. To the dejection which his criticisms occasioned was, however, opposed the admiration of others who probably had more sincerity if less knowledge of art; and HARDING's love of painting was now too strong to admit of being easily discouraged. Hearing from his brother, who had moved to Paris, Ky., that an artist in Lexington was receiving $50 a head for portraits, he resolved, with his accustomed suddenness, to establish himself in Paris, and arrived there with funds, as usual, low, but with a good stock of hope and courage, and a conviction that he had at last found his true vocation. In six months from that time he had painted nearly a hundred portraits at $25 apiece. "The first twenty-five I took," he writes afterward, "rather disturbed the equanimity of my conscience. It did not seem to me that the portrait was intrinsically worth that money; now I know it was not."

A two months' visit to Philadelphia produced wholesome criticism of his own attainments, and a still more eager ambition to excel. His own pictures lost something of their attraction for him, and he appreciated better the merits of those which he had previously undervalued. These two months of thoughtful study did more for him than years had done for many. The quick insight of genius penetrated at once the secrets which to mere talent unfold themselves but slowly. There was no longer any doubt about HARDING's ultimate success, though he was yet far from reaching it. Other long and weary struggles with poverty had to be endured before he could work at leisure and without anxiety.

St. Louis offered a more favorable location for a rising artist than Kentucky, then embarrassed by financial troubles, and thither HARDING went. There Fortune, at last, began to give him golden gifts, and with them came new aspirations. The artist-longing for Europe awakened in him, and he resolved to gratify it. But first he had a duty to perform. He went back to Caledonia, the scene of so many of his struggles and failures, paid all his debts, and visited his aged parents. Although proud of his success, his practical friends were far from satisfied with the profession he had chosen. His grandfather said to him one day, very seriously: "CHESTER, I want to speak to you about your present mode of life. I think it is very little better than swindling, to charge forty dollars for one of those effigies. Now, I want you to give up this course of life, and settle down on a farm, and become a respectable man."

HARDING, however, held firmly to his project of studying in Europe. He had taken passage in the ill-fated Albion; his trunk was packed, and he was about to set out, when his mother made a last effort to detain him. She represented to him the helpless condition of his wife and children in case he should never return, and urged him to put off his journey till he had made a home for them, and could leave them comfortably provided for in the event of his death. Her reasoning prevailed. The very next day HARDING purchased a farm of one hundred and fifty acres, and, having made a contract for a house to be built upon it, he started for Washington, leaving his family for the Winter with his father and mother. The season at Washington was a successful one for him. It was his first introduction into what is called good society. The plain man was modest almost to bashfulness in the circle to which his genius had introduced him; but his good sense, simplicity and kindliness made him everywhere a welcome guest, and attracted to him friendship, as his pictures brought him fame. While spending a part of the next Summer at Northampton, Mass., HARDING was warmly urged to establish himself in Boston. He did so early in 1823, and succeeded beyond his highest expectations. Sitters flocked to his studio in such numbers that he had to keep a book for them to register their names. Probably no other American artist ever enjoyed so great popularity. GILBERT STUART, in HARDING's own estimation the greatest portrait-painter this country ever produced, then in his prime, was idle half that winter. He used to ask his friends, "How rages the Harding fever?"

But popularity did not intoxicate the artist. He viewed it chiefly as a means of hastening the accomplishment of his long-cherished purpose, and though, after having painted eighty portraits, he had a still greater number of applicants awaiting their turn, he decided to go to Europe at once. He reached London in the autumn of 1823, and directly began his studies. LESLIE met him cordially. He received encouragement and commendation from Sir THOMAS LAWRENCE, and through the influence of his fellow-countryman, Mr. HUNTER, obtained a commission to paint the portrait of His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, which was, of course, the best introduction to general favor. Among the other celebrities who sat to him, either during this visit to England or a subsequent one, were the Duke of Hamilton, the Duke of Norfolk, ALISON the historian, and SAMUEL ROGERS. HARDING remained abroad three years.

The latter part of CHESTER HARDING's life is but a repetition of successes in his profession. His portraits of DANIEL WEBSTER are acknowledged to be among the best ever painted. The one in the Boston Athenæum is perhaps a fair example of his style. A characteristic of his portraits was their suggestiveness. They seem to give us, not only the prominent expression of the countenance at the moment, but the possibilities of its expression in other moods. Hints of temperament and character lurk in the fine lines which nature draws upon the living face; the more observable features really have but little part in the changing play of the countenance. And in HARDING's portraits the chief excellence is their thorough comprehension of the subject, their representation of the man, and not simply of the conformation of his features at a particular period.

In his private life HARDING was, to the last, simple-hearted, unostentatious, and genial. His friendships were as tender as a woman's, and as enduring as his life. With WEBSTER he enjoyed an intimacy of many years, and some of his happiest hours were spent in the unrestrained intercourse of WEBSTER's family circle. He was fond of relating the following anecdote: "I had a few bottles of old Scotch whisky, such as WILSON and SCOTT have immortalized under the name of 'mountain dew.' This beverage is always used with hot water and sugar. I put a bottle of this whisky into my overcoat pocket, one day when I was going to dine with Mr. WEBSTER; but I thought, before presenting it to him, I would see who was in the drawing-room, and, seeing none but the familiar party, said, 'I have taken the liberty to bring a Scotch gentleman to partake of your hospitality to-day.' 'I am most happy, sir," was the reply. I walked back to the entry, and pointed to the bottle. 'O,' said he, 'that is the gentleman that bathes in hot water.'"

As the years went on, and HARDING's children, one by one, settled in homes of their own,—his faithful and dearly beloved wife, the sharers of his varied fortunes, having died in 1845,—he divided his time between attention to his profession, visits to these new homes, where he was always welcomed most gladly, and his favorite recreation of fishing. The last Winter of his life was spent in St. Louis, and here he painted his last picture, the portrait of Gen. SHERMAN. His hand had not lost its cunning. The portrait is one of his best. March 27, 1866, he started for Cape Cod, his favorite resort for fishing at that season. Stopping for a few days, on his way, at Boston, he complained of slight illness, and, almost before his danger was realized by those around him, he sank away to death. This was on April 1. HARDING had loved Boston better than any other spot where he had rested in his wanderings. "I feel," he says, "that I owe more to it than to any other place; more of my professional life has been spent in that city than anywhere else; and it is around it that my most grateful recollections cluster." His tall, patriarchal form was familiar to Bostonians. During the later years of his life he wore a full beard, which, with his hair, was silvery white, and a short time before his death he sat to an artist for a head of St. Peter. The artists of Boston publicly acknowledged their loss of "a genial companion, and a noble and generous rival." A later age may estimate more truly the value of his works; but the lesson of his life is for this country and for to-day.

ALFIERI AND THE DUCHESS OF ALBANY.—Almost constantly as ALFIERI studied now—leaving himself but little time for recreation—he was destined to fall in love once more; and now, too, the object of his passion was a married woman—no less a personage than the wife of CHARLES EDWARD STUART, the lawful heir to the British crown, known as the Pretender. The exiled Prince was much older than his wife; and it is said that disappointment and misfortune had so embittered his mind that he was a very disagreeable husband. His wife was the beautiful Duchess of Albany, a daughter of the princely house of Stolberg. She was just the sort of person that ALFIERI was most anxious to meet at this time, when his literary tastes had improved so much. Those acquainted with his character would readily believe this from his description of the lady. "The sweet fire," he says, "of her very dark eyes, added (a thing of rare occurrence) to a very white skin and fair hair, gave an irresistible brilliancy to her beauty. She was 25 years of age, was much attached to literature and the fine arts, had an angelic temper, and, in spite of her wealth, was in the most painful domestic circumstances, so that she could not be as happy as she deserved. How many reasons for loving her!" In short, there was none like her now. According to his language, she wanted nothing in body or mind. And in proportion as he elevated her thus he lowered the the objects of his former passions. "This fourth and last passion," he says, "manifested itself by very different symptoms from the others. In the three former the mind had no share; in the present instance a sentiment of esteem, mingling with love, rendered the passion, if less impetuous, more durable and profound. Far from impeding my progress in useful knowledge, like the frivolous women with whom I was formerly enamored, the object of this attachment urged me on by her examples, by everything dignified and laudable. Having once learned to know and appreciate so valuable a friend, I yielded myself up entirely to her influence."

The Pretender is blamed for having a violent temper by certain of ALFIERI's biographers, because he objected to his constant visits to his wife, and to her constantly keeping company with him. Whithersoever she went, with or without her husband, thither ALFIERI went also before many days had passed. It is not strange that a separation between CHARLES EDWARD and his wife soon took place; even then she was under the protection of the Pretender's brother, Cardinal YORK, at Rome. First, the Cardinal placed her in a convent; at the instigation of ALFIERI she implored him to allow her to reside at private lodgings in the city. With the permission of the Pope he gave her apartments in his own palace. No sooner does ALFIERI hear this than he resolves on taking up his residence at Rome. He immediately paid his court to the Cardinal and begged to be permitted to have an occasional interview with the Countess. First it did not occur to his Eminence that there could be any harm in this, and he acceded to his request. But his visits became so frequent that suspicion began to be excited, and he thought it better to leave Rome as quickly as possible. Soon after the Countess announced to the Cardinal that she was very unwell and that her physician thought her health would be much benefited by a visit to Baden, in Switzerland. His Eminence could not refuse a request that seemed so reasonable. She only stayed at Baden a week or two, when she proceeded to Paris, where ALFIERI immediately joined her, and they separated no more. It was not long after until the Pretender died; then the Countess was entirely free and they lived together openly. Some say that a private marriage took place between them; but there is no evidence of this fact. The more general, and doubtless more correct, opinion is that ALFIERI never married any one.

However much the conduct of the Countess of Albany may be censured in other particulars, it is certain that she bestowed the tenderest care on ALFIERI to the last; and when he died she had him interred in the Church of Santa Croce, side by side with MACHIAVELLI, GALILEO, and MICHAEL ANGELO, and had a monument erected to his memory by the famous sculptor CANOVA. In addition to this she got out a splendid edition of his complete works in thirty-five quarto volumes soon after his death.—*National Quarterly Review.*

HUNGRY SOLDIERS AND HOW THEY WERE CARED FOR.—Has it ever happened to the reader to go twenty-four hours in active life without eating anything, and without drinking anything but water? If it has, he will understand how the column of English troops retreating from Cabul tumbled all to pieces at the end of a day when they had no rations, and why something like that happens to all armies under similar conditions. Just imagine then, the condition of stragglers, whether from a single regiment or an army, who are left behind on a forced march, or perhaps arrive at the railway station too late for the railway train. If you miss your train in civil life, you go home for another day. Your wife and children are glad to see you, and you thank the kind destinies which have kept you twenty-four hours more from the miseries of travel. But, suppose you are in the Ninety-ninth Minnesota, and that, when that regiment moved into Washington from camp, you were left standing sentry over 467 ax-handles, and directed to wait there, like another Casabianca, till the advance of the Eleventh "Varnished Rebels" relieved you. Suppose, after you were relieved, you hurried after the regiment, and arrived just in time to see the transport sweep down the Potomac as you came out on the Sixth-street wharf. Suppose you had not been paid off for four months, and then had remitted all your pay to Mary Ann, of South Stillwater, Minnesota. Suppose your relief from the ax-handles had come so late that it was now half-past six in the evening, and you had had nothing to eat since five that morning, but had kept guard seven hours, and hurried after the regiment as well as you could in the remaining six. Were the world absolutely perfect, you would in that case walk up to the White House, ring the door-bell, and invite yourself to tea with Mr. and Mrs. LINCOLN, entertaining them with your story, and saying to Mrs. LINCOLN that you would trouble her for a slice of cold beef, if there happened to be any in the pantry. You would spend the night in the blue chamber, and the next morning the President would give you a pass to Fort Monroe. But as a world in which we now make wars is not yet absolutely perfect, the practical arrangement made for you, under any such circumstances, was that of the Sanitary Commission, and you would go, in any such case, not to the White House, but to the Soldiers' Home, instituted by Mr. FREDERIC KNAPP.

As early as the 21st of June, 1861, the Commission called the attention of the Government to the necessity of providing for the exhausted men of regiments arriving at Washington. But nothing practical had been done when, on the 9th of August, Mr. KNAPP found in the cars at the Washington station "thirty-six sick men of an Indiana regiment, apparently abandoned by their comrades, who had moved out to their camp. These men were so utterly unprovided for that during twenty-four hours they had nothing to eat but a few crackers. This large hearted man, as quick in action as he was generous in impulse, procured from a boarding-house near by two pailfuls of tea, and soft bread and butter, with which he refreshed and made comfortable these exhausted men, until their surgeon, who, so far from abandoning them, had been absent many hours, striving in vain to find some means of removing them to a hospital, returned. Thus began the Sanitary Commission's work of special relief, and thus were given the first of the four million five hundred thousand meals provided by it during the war, for sick and hungry soldiers."—*Atlantic Monthly.*

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—I must say that as often as I have attended the debates of the American House of Representatives, I never saw it in its boredest hour so free in its attitudes as the House of Commons during this Reform debate. Yet during a great part of DISRAELI's speech, and during that of Mr. LOWE, Lord STANLEY reclined on his back on his own bench, with his legs barring the aisle, and his feet on the top of the Clerk's table, and on the opposite side the Marquis of Hartingdon was enjoying the same free and easy position. If the Speaker (Mr. DENNISON) had leant forward he could have touched their boots. Mr. GLADSTONE was doubled up in his bench, something like a ball, and nothing on the said ball was visible but a hat, the brim of which was drawn down over his nose. Still DISRAELI's speech was not a tiresome one; it was pithy, pointed, and only an hour long. But when Mr. ROBERT LOWE rose to follow him, the hats were all raised from the noses, and the House was evidently filled with lively expectation. Mr. LOWE is certainly the finest "parliamentary speaker"—as the English phrase goes—in the House. The English have a distinct meaning in this phrase, "parliamentary speaker." It does not mean that a speaker carefully observes the rules of the House, or its amenities; but it means that he has a kind of eloquence which may not be admirable in public meetings, or before crowds, but is exactly adapted to the size, tone, and spirit of the House of Commons. To be a fair parliamentary orator is to be always clear, condensed, pruned of all flourishes, easy, and have every word freighted with something related to the point before the House. And this is Mr. LOWE's power. That power was never better shown than in this speech, which drew from Mr. BRIGHT a warm compliment. It was evidently intended to pave the way for Mr. LOWE's return from the "Cave of Adullam" to the bosom of the Liberal party; and he has the art to make this return quite consistent with his former course. He principally says: "I do not wish a Reform Bill, I believe that things as they are are well enough; but I cannot persuade any one that I am right, and have made up my mind that I must accept a Reform Bill. Now, having to accept one, I am anxious that it shall not be such a small and cowardly one as shall leave us in the midst of an agitation as acrimonious as that which we have now. I prefer, if we must act, to act genuinely, and hence I shall go for a large and liberal measure, which shall last as long as we last." Mr. BRIGHT's speech showed plainly that Mr. LOWE's view was wise. It was painful to find Mr. BRIGHT's throat in such a sad condition that he could hardly enunciate his fine sentences, which are far better read than heard. The key-note of his speech was in its eloquent peroration, in which he urged Lord STANLEY and Mr. DISRAELI, alluding to them personally, to rise to the occasion and bring in a measure generous enough to end the agitation in the country for the rest of the parliamentary lives of those present.—*London Letter in the Tribune.*

STORIES FOR CHILDREN.—I don't believe in keeping children from feeding among such rare pasturage. They gain in those tender years what can never be gained afterwards, a living, loving faith in literature. They realize it without understanding it; they figuratively clasp the author's hand in theirs, firmly believing every word he tells them, and that his characters are real and not mythical. "Founded on fact" is a phrase they utterly ignore. Fact, and nothing but fact, is their belief. Then, again, children never think of authors as dead; they are ever alive to them, speaking to them through their own stories. I never thought of GOLDSMITH as dead. I believe the odd kindly genius to be still wandering about, and able to give the latest information of the Primrose family, with whom I was on intimate terms, feeling as though I had been present at the green spectacle bargain, and had munched gingerbread with the "chubby rogues" on Mr. Burchell's knees. And secretly in my heart I was always sorry that Olivia had not married the baronet, though I have since come to see that GOLDSMITH managed it better than I should have done. SHAKESPEARE and his friends—SWIFT with Stella and Vanessa—COWPER in his scarlet mantle being drawn to school, were still, in a certain sense, living presences. And, moving in the same orbit, shone out Gil Blas, in his doublet and short cloak and rapier, and all the donnas of the story, and Scipio, Diego, the old negro, the robbers and the alguazils took their places as actual living beings. And from Gil Blas, and the robbers' cave, and the ruby of the Philippine Islands, it was easy to journey back to older times (though they were no older to me, for I had but one cycle, and peopled it indiscriminately;) and then I saw by moonlight the fair Alhambra palace, made ever more real in that I had touched a carven morsel of it that had been sent from Spain. And then Moors, Spaniards and Isabella faded away, and left me deep in the *Arabian Nights.*—*Once a Week.*

CRINOLINES.—For some months past the much-abused crinoline has been gradually decreasing its dimensions, and the new form of skirt has necessitated a total change in its form. Cages now measure round the edge from two yards and a half to two and three quarters in width; there are no steels whatever at the top, and above the cage a well-gored narrow white petticoat is worn, and above this a second white petticoat, which is elaborately trimmed. As the fashion of long trains necessitates the frequent exhibition of the petticoat when moving about a room, the second skirt is frequently ornamented with Valenciennes lace and rich embroidery. These under garments prove very costly; so the more moderate substitute for those rich decorations is trelliswork formed with fine white braid and a star embroidered in satin stitch in the centre of every lozenge of the trelliswork. This ornament is braided and embroidered in the flounce of the petticoat, and is very easily worked. Petticoats for evening wear are made within an inch as long as the dresses, and it should be borne in mind that the train of a skirt now measures, at the very least, three quarters of a yard.—*Paris Correspondent of the Queen.*

QUARANTINE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The report of the Sanitary Committee to the Board of Health, published in your issue of the 15th inst., is suggestive (though not declaratory) of certain facts which concern not less directly every resident of New-York than every resident of Staten Island, and if there is to be, as these gentlemen conclude, and as is quite likely, a cholera epidemic in America next Summer, they concern everybody throughout the country.

There would be no difficulty and no discussion as to the location of any branch of the New-York Quarantine had the majority of people living on Manhattan Island the inclination or the time to inform themselves about a very few very indisputable facts.

But first, what is quarantine? The exclusion of sick or infected persons, and those who have been specially exposed to contagion, from the healthy mass of the community—in a word, the isolation of communicable disease. This simplifies the question. If you do not get this isolation—if, on the other hand, masses of infected people are crowded together, under conditions where some will inevitably get out and mingle with the general population—so far from having a quarantine you have something greatly worse than none at all, for you then get the combined evils of pestilence unrestricted, and pestilence aggravated in type and intensified in malignancy by previous confinement. So far from being a protection, it would be a hot-bed and propagating-house for the development and diffusion of epidemics.

Now, suppose the "well" are "corralled" at Seguine's Point, or anywhere else on Staten Island. Can any sensible man believe than this will be in any effective sense a quarantine? Think a moment. Ten thousand people are placed in an inclosure, and among the entire ten thousand there is not one that wants to stay. Passengers coming to a foreign country are apt to have a little money with them, and this is usually in gold. Suppose a fence, 20 feet high, encloses the grounds, and that metropolitan "stars" are posted 50 feet apart inside; the fence may be excellent, and the "stars" as unapproachable as any of the terrestrial kind. Is it reasonable to suppose that isolation can be preserved? We think as well of the collective virtue of our excellent Police as we do of that of any similar body of men, but it might be an excess of faith to assume that every member of the force who may be sent to guard the inclosure would, under all circumstances, prove as incorruptible as "the President of the Board," if "offered the entire fortune of a father if he would liberate a son and daughter who were perfectly well." Is there not something suggestive in this circumstance narrated by Dr. STONE. They did not get away from the ship. Does any reader of this suppose that if he were well, and penned up at Seguine's Point in the manner above named, with five or ten double-eagles in his pocket, he would stay there over the first Sunday? Besides, a Quarantine is not a military prison, the Police could not shoot a man for trying to get out. They could merely stop him for the time. Nobody would fear to attempt escape, and unless the whole forty acres is made as tight as the Tombs, some of those confined will be all the time getting away without money and without price.

It is said that Staten Islanders are opposed to having any branch of the Quarantine located on their shores, and with one or two exceptions, which are not mysterious to those best informed, this is quite true. They think it a crime, as well as a blunder, to turn the largest island but one on our Atlantic coast—and perhaps the most beautiful one in the world—dotted with villages, covered with homesteads, and inhabited by a resident population of 30,000 people, into a vast lazaretto. Take this pest, and the fear of it away, and in twenty years Richmond County will be one garden and fruit farm, from Mariner's Harbor to Tottenville. We had rather supply New-York with the riches of Pomona than the germs of pestilence. One or other it is our manifest destiny to do. Which would New-York rather have?

We wish that the citizens of the metropolis understood what may be called the topography of this question better. Seguine's Point is some miles from the City Hall; but distance, and facility of communication, do not always run in inverse ratios. Boats are constantly going from all portions of Richmond County to Manhattan Island. Twelve crowded trains a-day, in the Summer season, are required to carry a portion of our population, doing business in the City. It is a true paradox, resulting from the situation of the island and its City communications, that the further the Quarantine is placed from the Battery—if located on Staten Island at all—the nearer, estimating by facility of escape and transit, is it to Broadway. A "well" person can get to New-York quite as readily from Perth Amboy as from Stapleton, and have his journey less liable to suspicion. New-York cannot guard the New-Jersey railroads.

Very much more might be said on this subject. Our people see clearly the mistake of those who advocate the Seguine Point location, and it is not necessary to conceal that they deeply feel its injustice. At the same time it has been our desire, in treating this question, to divest it entirely of that heat which is so bad a medium for the development of the truth. We do not forget that it is proposed to land only the "well." But let cholera, or yellow fever, or any other imported epidemic assume in the harbor the form and dimensions of a plague, and how soon would necessity compel the landing of the sick. Quarantine once established on shore, in any of its branches, would be an incubus which the present generation would struggle in vain to throw off. Not that it would stay there always, and that is a consideration which the Legislature and the people should not overlook, before spending their money at Seguine's Point. We do not speak of destruction, or forcible removal. But removal will nevertheless come in time. No territory like Staten Island can be permanently used for such a purpose.

The gentlemen of the Quarantine Commission have had three years' notice of the coming of the cholera. Some people think they have had enough, and that it will not redound to their credit as scientific men, or citizens, after all this time for preparation, to try to force through the Legislature just before its adjournment, a bill granting them the right of eminent domain, in order to locate the Quarantine, for reasons gravely suspected by many, in a populous district on the main land.

There are gentlemen associated with the beneficent duty of providing a permanent Quarantine at the great entry port of the Western Continent, whose worth and science it is our privilege to honor. They should be unwilling to listen to the suggestions either of interest or prejudice, and aspire, at least in this great work, to do something that will stand.

This whole question should be settled rightly, and settled soon. It should have been disposed of long ago, and, with a Commission somewhat differently constituted it would have been. Several thousand dollars of the public money were thrown away last year, by, in the first place, disobeying a law enacted for the government of the Commissioners, and then fighting it in the Courts; and while busy with these labors, cholera was introduced into the country, at New-York, and slew its thousands all over the land; and at this moment, unwarned or at least unmoved by that history, they are pursuing a course certain to lead to similar, if not to worse results. The Quarantine question, as it now stands, is a disgrace to the civilization and humanity of the country. There is more than one unpopulated island in the harbor entirely suited to this purpose, and with a location on which every portion of the multitudes living on its shores would be satisfied. Half a dozen policemen would be all sufficient to insure order and detention. The expenses every way would be immeasurably less. Those landed would have every possible protection and comfort, and the community whatever safeguard there may be in a genuine Quarantine.

STATEN ISLAND.

FREE CHURCHES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We have free schools all over our land, where the bent of the mind intellectually is daily feasted or controlled with the food and principles of other minds, and in an endeavor to make children grow up thinking creatures of intelligent purposes. But no where is there the universal church or chapel where old and young, rich and poor, may go on Sunday to listen to moral teachings, instructive lessons of experience and philosophy. The morals of a community must take care of themselves. Now we have beautiful churches like beautiful colleges, for the well-dressed and select—private affairs where people may luxuriously worship, but we have no churches where the poor—the most numerous class—can go and be entertained, instructed and perhaps reclaimed, or at least retained away from sin. It is proposed to have places of harmless amusement for the Sunday poor—but would it not be far better for the City to support a number of free churches, where people would not be debarred from attending by the necessity of not having money?

SIDNEY SMITH.

GEN. ROSECRANS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the NEW-YORK TIMES of March 9 appeared an article copied from the Worcester *Spy*, entitled "A Radical Estimate of the Political Views of our General Officers," in which gross injustice is done to the character of Gen. ROSECRANS, and which contains statements regarding him which cannot be substantiated.

He says ROSECRANS is out of the country. Where then are HALLECK, MCDOWELL and COOKE? We have always supposed California and Nevada to belong to the United States, and think that modern geographers will prove the supposition correct. If the writer, by "played out," means that he has done and well done all that those above him in authority saw fit to intrust him with, he is right. If, however, as the tenor of his article leaves us no room to doubt, he means that he has lost whatever ability he once possessed, and become, as far as his profession and military reputation are concerned, of no further value, he is mistaken, and shows his utter want of knowledge of the man.

We know there is not a man more honest, patriotic, and of greater military capacity in the United States than Gen. ROSECRANS. He is not "soured," whether the term be applied to his private character or his relations to his Government or his country; he may be disgusted with some political knaves and knaveries, as are many other men with less cause, but notwithstanding the treatment he has received from those in power, and the falsifications of "toadyish" penny-a-liners, we know he would be found ready, should his country need him, to shed his last drop of blood in her service, without other reward than an approving conscience.

Gen. ROSECRANS is not an ambitious man, but, feeling, as he must, that the armies under his command contributed in no small degree to the final success of our cause, he cannot but feel the ingratitude of a people who have nothing but abuse and calumny with which to reward such services.

The next charge, "priest-ridden," is intended to convey a false idea, and while it is true he is a devout member of the Romish Church, his consistent christian life puts to shame that of many a professor of the Protestant faith. The writer of this article was intimately connected with Gen. ROSECRANS for more than two years, and though himself holding the Protestant faith, found much to admire and little to condemn in his practical application of his religious views. Any one who has been brought in contact with educated and intelligent members of the Romish Church will readily understand the difference between Gen. ROSECRANS and the lower orders to whom the term "priest-ridden" is more applicable.

"Disappointed egotist" is the next characteristic ascribed to him. That he is disappointed may be true and with good reason; not that he expected high honors and world-wide fame, but that the country which he so faithfully served would, if they could not praise and honor, at least refrain from vituperative abuse and shameless lies. As to the charge of egotism, if there was a General in the war who did justice to the achievements of every subordinate, who strained a point to praise, who concealed faults and pardoned weaknesses wherever the necessities of the service would permit, who was magnanimous in his self-abnegation and never arrogated to himself one tenth of what was justly his due, that man was WILLIAM STARKE ROSECRANS.

The correspondent of the Worcester *Spy* is either entirely ignorant of the character and achievements of the man of whom he writes, or has formed his opinions from the willful misstatements and misrepresentations of his enemies, and in either case is inexcusable, for he writes in a positive way, in which he should not indulge without a personal knowledge of the man and his acts.

AMICUS.

The Railroad Nuisance in Fourth-avenue—Action of the Corporation Counsel Vindicated.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having observed an article in your paper reflecting upon Mr. O'GORMAN, the Counsel to the Corporation, in relation to the Fourth-avenue cut, between Seventy-ninth and Ninety-seventh streets, in justice to Mr. O'GORMAN, permit me to say that, in behalf of property owners on the Fourth-avenue, I presented in July last to the Street Commissioner a complaint in reference to the condition of the Fourth-avenue by reason of the uncovered cut in the same.

The complaint was found to be as made, but the Street Commissioner feeling some embarrassment as to his power in the premises, the matter was referred by him to Mr. O'GORMAN. Mr. O'GORMAN was waited upon by myself and Mr. JOHN H. BROWNING, and the matter, after consideration, was promptly referred to the Corporation Attorney to prosecute the Harlem Railroad Company for obstructing the avenue on the borders of the cut with permanent stone walls; and the last-named official has since commenced prosecutions therefor. Mr. O'GORMAN has also personally attended and assisted at the trial of one of those actions, which was tried in the First District Court, but has not yet been decided. Mr. O'GORMAN manifested an entire willingness to do what was requested of him, and this much is proper to be said of him in reference to this matter.

The condition of the Fourth-avenue from Seventy-ninth to Ninety-seventh-street, is certainly a disgrace to the City, and nothing that you may say on the subject in the way of censure can be too severe against the Railroad Company for omitting to cover the excavation, and it is hoped that means will soon be found to reach this evil.

R. TEN BROECK,
Attorney in behalf of property owners.

NEW-YORK, March 13, 1867.

Now and Then—The Channels of New-York Harbor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under the caption "Buttermilk Channel," and over the initials "G. W. B.," this date, the statement made in the TIMES a few days ago is denied that the Buttermilk Channel is deepening. "G. W. B." proceeds to show that the first official hydrographical survey of New-York Harbor, made between the years 1765 and 1768, that there was found, at least water, six fathoms or twenty-four feet depth of water, and E. BLUNT's hydrographical survey in the year 1826, and that of the United States hydrographical survey in 1845, demonstrated four and one-third fathoms or twenty-six feet depth of water.

Some twelve years ago a great hue and cry was raised by a correspondent of the TIMES—("E. B.," I believe)—which was reëchoed everywhere, in relation to New-York Harbor being gradually closed to navigation, with the consequent commercial ruin of the emporium, caused by what was then claimed the shallowing of the channels in New-York Harbor in consequence of the vast deposits of silt, &c., and the innovations made upon the natural water lines of the East and North Rivers by filling or docking-out, extending the Battery and otherwise contracting the water area of our wide-spreading harbor. An immediate hydrographical survey was demanded and stringent laws insisted upon to prevent the erection of more bulkheads, dockings-out, or extending the battery, &c. In several communications, which you did me the honor to publish, I replied, exposing the fallacy of the whole statement, proving by the peculiar topographical and geological character of the face of the country through which the beds of the rivers and bay run their course, that the laws governing the hydro-dynamic forces of the waters rushing seaward prevented the possibility, at any time, of the shallowing of the channels of New-York harbor. That, on the contrary, historic records, traditions, &c., &c., went to prove the gradual deepening of the channels; and to which the docking-out and battery extension severally gave their aid. To prove the correctness of your remarks, and my statement then, with the evidences of G. W. B., now, we have the encouraging announcement that in the years 1765 to 1768 twenty-four feet depth "at least water" then existed, and in the year 1845 "twenty-six feet depth of least water" is found—a difference of two feet—in the Buttermilk Channel, and in the same ratio the main channel of the harbor has been deepened.

A. C. CASTLE, M. D.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1867.

Mr. Lincoln's Views on the Tariff.

The following private letter, written by Mr. LINCOLN eight years ago to EDWARD WALLACE, of Pennsylvania, has been made public:

CLINTON, Ill., Oct. 11, 1859.

Mr. Edward Wallace:

MY DEAR SIR: I am here just now attending Court. Yesterday, before I left Springfield, your brother, Dr. WILLIAM S. WALLACE, showed me a letter of yours, in which you kindly mention my name, inquire for my tariff views, and suggest the propriety of my writing a letter upon the subject. I was an old Henry Clay Tariff Whig. In old times I made more speeches on that subject than on any other.

I have not since changed my views. I believe yet, if we could have a moderate, carefully adjusted, protective tariff, so far acquiesced in as not to be a perpetual subject of political strife, squabbles, changes and uncertainties, it would be better for us.

Still, it is my opinion that just now, the revival of that question will not advance the cause itself, or the man who revives it.

I have not thought much upon the subject recently, but my general impression is, that the necessity for a protective tariff will, ere long, force its old opponents to take it up; and then its old friends can join it, and establish it on a more firm and durable basis.

We, the old Whigs, have been entirely beaten out on the tariff question,' and we shall not be able to re-establish the policy, until the absence of it shall have demonstrated the necessity of it in the minds of men heretofore opposed to it. With this view, I should prefer not now to write a public letter upon this subject. I therefore wish this to be considered confidential.

I shall be very glad to receive a letter from you.

Yours, truly, A. LINCOLN.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

The Executive Committee of the Boston Greek Relief Committee have addressed a letter to the Massachusetts Senators requesting them, in view of the imminence of a war between Turkey and Greece, to aid, by their "influence and opinion, in procuring the passage of the resolution declaratory of our rights as neutrals, which has been prayed for in the petition of eminent merchants of New-York; and that Congress may also express its sympathy with the heroic struggle in Crete. The Committee consist of Samuel G. Howe, John A. Andrew, Amos A. Lawrence, Hermann J. Warner and Horatio Woodman.

The Norfolk (Va.) *Journal* complains that the small boys there have a bad habit, which it describes thus: One calls out in the street, "Who's got a egg? Who's got a egg?" And when the challenge is accepted the two meet and test the hardness of the shells of their respective eggs by striking them together. When the harder cracks the softer the owner of the former appropriates the egg of feebler shell, and again starts off yelling as before. The boys call it pecking eggs, but the *Journal* calls it gambling.

A bull-fight in aid of the funds of a hospital seems rather an anomaly, but such has occurred in Mexico nevertheless. On the 18th ult. there was a gathering of the fashionables of Mexico City to witness the doing to death of eight fine bulls by a number of amateurs in the noble art of ornamental butchering. The proceedings were *en regle*, and enlivened by all the colors of the rainbow as displayed in flags and costumes, while the wretched animals gave up their lives amid the strains of soft music and beneath the smiles of beauty.

A large meeting was held at Bennington, Vt., on the 20th inst., to take into consideration the disagreements between the Troy and Boston and Bennington and Rutland railroads, which have resulted in the discontinuance of the trains of the Troy and Boston road from Hoosic Junction to North Bennington. A committee previously appointed reported that they had obtained subscriptions to the amount of $500,000 for the proposed new road from Bennington to Chatham, a distance of 54 miles, and title to the work already accomplished.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* says it is reliably informed that there is a deep under-current of politics in the Island of Cuba, which is designed soon to develop into a movement of serious consequence; and that not only the politicians, but the officers of the army and navy, are deep in the scheme. It has its promptings in the recent attempt at political revolution in the mother country—the Spanish Peninsula—and it has for its special object the return of Gen. DULCE to the Captain-General's palace at the Havana.

The work of repairing and reburnishing the old swords that came out of the war rusty and bent and otherwise disfigured, is being actively carried on at the Springfield Armory. Some of the "hardest" of them are made as good as new, and with a finer polish than ever. The cost is sixty or seventy cents apiece, while new swords would cost at least $9 or $10 by the wholesale. Nearly 10,000 are now piled up awaiting rejuvenation, and among them is occasionally a roughly-made one with "C. S. A." upon it.

A Southern correspondent tells the following, which to him had a moral: On a certain occasion, when missionaries a *second time* visited the Winnebago tribe of Indians, they found them engaged in shooting at a sort of personified Storm King, improvised to drive away an impending thunder gust; and, as usual, commenced a long palaver, including sundry pieces of excellent advice, to which the chief of the tribe laconically replied that the Indians wanted less thunder, no advice, and more beef!

Gov. GEARY has vetoed a bill passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature to authorize the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to increase its capital stock. He says, in concluding his message: "Viewing this question without prejudice, no man can doubt that our citizens are earnestly opposed to the granting to corporations any unlimited powers which may be converted into monopolies, and which cannot be held subservient to the Legislature and to the true interests of the State."

The St. Augustine, Fla., orange crop promises to be the largest produced for years. The *Examiner*, published at the place named, says: "This year there is every prospect that there will be more fruit than ever before, since the great frost of 1835. The trees are perfectly loaded with blossoms, many of them looking like an immense boquet. One or two of the largest groves in the vicinity of the city will, if the season continues favorable, bear between one and two hundred thousand."

A Virginia editor, desiring to accommodate himself to circumstances as he understands them, offers for sale a well bound volume, containing the Constitution of the late United States, the Constitution of Virginia, now Military District A, No. 1, also the Virginia Bill of Rights, the Kentucky Resolutions of 1776. Any one desiring to preserve these relics of the barbarous age extending from 1776 to 1861, will do well to call.

A case of domestic cruelty is described as connected with a family of THURSTONS in Michigan. There are twelve children in the family and they are thus named: Ulysses Ithicus, Leodis Iphigenia, Chrysthemus Andromica, Epaminondas, Epaphrobatus, Achilles Lycurgus, Miltiades Aristides, Cassius Brutus, Solon Kossuth, Agamemnon Hiland, Dulcena Dulcrado, Patroclus Antilaeus and Wendell Phillips.

A hotel-keeper in Idaho City gives some of his customers the following information by advertisement in the local papers: "All of you dead-heads who can always have plenty of money to run with the hurdy-gurdys and to gamble with, but cannot think of saving enough to pay your board, will take notice that hereafter I will put your name on my bulletin-board in front of the hotel, which I had made for that express purpose.

At a fair in a Massachusetts town a few evenings since, a young lady took part in a tableau representing the burning of a fair martyr at the stake, "with real fire." Unfortunately, the faggots were placed too near, and her clothing took fire. A scream acquainted a certain young man of her danger, and he rescued her, although not until she had received some painful burns.

The manufacturers, builders and others, in Chicago, employing men by the day, have held a meeting in view of the passage of the eight-hour law, and resolved that they will engage and pay men solely by the hour, and that they will use their utmost endeavors to induce the men in their employ to continue to work ten hours a day.

A Georgia paper says the lawyers agree in indorsing the reliability of negro witnesses. It says their pride is flattered by being called upon to testify, and the novelty of the business and the *empressment* of the general appearance of things induces them to state facts as they occurred. It is difficult to entrap them even by the most rigid cross-examination.

A resident of Schuylkill County, Penn., writes to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* that in that county atrocious murders are committed almost weekly, and no effort seems to be made to bring the guilty parties to justice. No man in the coal districts feels himself secure, unless, indeed, he lives in some of the principal towns.

A train on the New-Jersey Railroad was detained nearly an hour at Rahway on Tuesday night, by the arrest of the conductor for having put a man off the day previous for non-payment of his fare. The Washington passengers, who failed to connect at Philadelphia, failed to sympathise with the man who caused the arrest.

At the recent election at Prague a speaker, in proposing the candidate of the Bohemian Central Committee, concluded as follows: "Now every one of you take a blank ballot and a shilling. Those who are in favor of B. will put their ballots in the box; those who are opposed, will put in the shilling." Result—unanimous election of B.

A Wisconsin young man, who was told by a Cincinnati "fortune-teller" that he was going to find a treasure, sent her $29, in response to five distinct demands; but when she wanted $9 more, concluded he was being "humbugged and cheated the worst way," and wrote to the Chief of Police.

The emigration West seems to be actively going on—there were 783 emigrants passed through Columbus, Ohio, during the week ending March 16, who were to settle in Ohio 212; Missouri, 276; Illinois, 130; Indiana, 45; Kentucky, 65; Tennessee, 23, and Wisconsin, 32.

The distress in South Carolina must be very far beyond what it has been reported. A gentleman living in Sumter District says that letters to him from 366 persons state that many of them are living upon corn-husks, and others have but a bushel or two of corn, without the means of obtaining more.

A stone building at Toronto, used as a workshop by the armory of the Royal Artillery, was blown up on Saturday by a spark from the furnace getting among some loose ammunition. Two armory sergeants were in the building, but escaped with a few severe bruises.

A bill before the Louisiana Legislature provides that gambling-houses may be licensed by the payment of $10,000 per annum, but requires that each gambling-room shall be on the ground floor, fronting the street, and with one or more large windows, so that passers-by may see all that is going on.

The runner of a sleigh containing a lady and gentleman caught in a horse railroad track in Providence on Tuesday, and the sleigh stopped so suddenly that the lady was thrown out on one side into a puddle of muddy water, while the gentleman turned a somerset over the dasher.

St. Patrick's Day was illustrated in Quebec by a new exhibition—the American flag was carried at the head of Irish benevolent societies. The Queen's loyal subjects must have felt considerably exercised by the flaunting before their eyes of this "banner with a strange device."

Enlisted men of the army who may dispose of or lose through their own carelessness the Spencer carbine or Colt's or Remington's army revolvers, will hereafter have charged against them, upon the muster rolls, the price of the former at $100 and of the latter at $50 in each case.

Engineer KEHOE discovered a dwelling-house near Bergen, on the Central Road, on fire a few nights since, and backing up his train roused the family and rescued them. There were seven of them, and all would probably have lost their lives had it not been for Mr. KEHOE.

The Toledo, O., *Commercial* says: "We are glad to hear, as we do from nearly every quarter, that the promise for a full fruit crop has seldom been as good as at this time. We think this remark applies to nearly every variety grown, in the Western States especially.

A crazy night-watchman at a depot in New-London, Conn., on Tuesday evening, knocked a fireman from a locomotive and started off on a solitary and perilous journey, but a spectator succeeded in getting on the engine and stopping it before damage was done.

Princeton College has 241 students. The astronomical observatory is to be completed this Summer, and as the sum of $10,000 given by Gen. HALSTEAD is not sufficient, that gentleman has assumed the whole expense of its erection.

GEORGE GOETZ, one of the Hughes murderers, attempted to escape from jail in Cincinnati on Sunday, but was discovered. It is stated that he had managed to break off pieces of six of the bars in his cell.

The selectmen of Millsbury, Mass., refuse, or delay, to comply with the instructions expressed in the recent vote of the town to abolish the liquor agency, regarding themselves as obliged by the statute to appoint a town agent.

In a population of 225,000, New-Orleans has 85,000 foreigners, of whom 25,000 are French, 20,000 Irish, 20,000 of German extraction, 5,000 Sicilians, 5,000 Italians, and 10,000 Greeks, Chinese, Malays and others.

The Chicago Police, during the late raid upon the ill-fated dogs of that city, carried packets of poisoned meat, which were duly offered and accepted, with the usual results—a practical instance of killing by kindness.

A man accused of selling forged bounty bonds to the amount of $15,000, purporting to be issued by Berkeley County, West Virginia, has been arrested in Martinsburgh. His name is AARON B. STEINMETZ, and he has confessed his guilt.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Philadelphia has issued a letter naming Passion Sunday, April 7, as a day to take up a collection for the relief of the Pope "from the extreme financial difficulties" under which he is laboring.

A Bangor man, who observed a brilliant display of rings around the moon on Tuesday evening, thought it "suggestive of Fenian victories in Ireland." He evidently has a correct idea of moonshine.

Twenty thousand pounds of ice became so thoroughly impregnated with the smell of kerosene oil, a few days ago, while being transported to Chicago in a freight car which had contained a cargo of oils in barrels, as to be worthless.

The Maine lumbermen have in most instances experienced one of the worst Winters for operations ever known, and not more than two-thirds of the usual quantity of logs have been landed on the ice.

The Chief-Engineer of Portland, Me., says there were 1,600 buildings destroyed in the great fire on the 4th of July, the loss being $9,000,000 and the insurance $3,500,000.

A horrible case of suicide has occurred at College Grove, Chicago. An aged woman who had long been tortured by painful sickness, deliberately set herself on fire, and was burned to death.

A bill introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature provides that ale, porter, strong beer, lager beer, cider, and all wines, shall be considered intoxicating liquors.

Two of the Providence Police who were charged with issuing bogus licenses to liquor-dealers, and receiving money therefor, forfeited their bail but were arrested in Boston on Monday.

A horse-car on the Troy and Cohoes Railroad ran off the track on Monday and rolled down a steep embankment, dragging the horses after it. No person was injured.

The Corn Exchange in Philadelphia was presented, March 21, with a banner by the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania Regiment. This regiment was organized by the Exchange.

The transfer to the Congressional Library of the Peter Force Library, recently purchased for $100,000, has commenced. It will require several weeks to complete it.

A white man in Richmond, while in attendance at a negro ball a night or two since, stole a shawl, and the comments the local papers make is that evil communications corrupt good manners.

A Georgia paper complains that there are many idlers in the large towns, while the departure of the negroes from the farms has "created a large vacuum for labor."

A farmer in New-Jersey died on Tuesday from the effects of wounds received by the discharge of his gun, while striking with it at a dog which was annoying his sheep.

A baggage-master on a Western railroad, who was detected in abstracting papers from packages, settled the matter by paying $30 and the costs of watching and catching him.

Two children were burned to death in Tidioute, Penn., on Monday night, by a fire which originated in a drinking saloon beneath the room they occupied.

Two hundred of the newly-altered breech-loaders have recently been sent from the Springfield Armory to St. Louis.

A woman in Salem, Mass., has been bound over for trial on the charge of starving her cow to death.

The February sales of boots and shoes in Haverhill, Mass., were $659,723—twice the amount of January, and four times that of December.

The Sunday-car Bill was again rejected by the Pennsylvania Senate on Wednesday, by a vote of 12 to 14.

The Bishop of Montreal has issued a circular counseling the clergy to exact the discount on payments in silver for all dues to *fabriques* and churches.

The negro volunteer companies in Richmond, Va., have been ordered by Gen. SCHOFIELD to disband.

Kansas City, Mo., is excited by reports of extensive coal deposits in its immediate vicinity, and a company has been organized to determine the matter.

A fire occurred in a school-house at Detroit on Wednesday, and a panic among the scholars caused some injuries to a few of the smaller children.

GEORGE GOETZ, the principal in the Hughes murder, again attempted to break jail in Cincinnati on Monday night, by filing the shackles from his legs.

A party of roughs made an attack on a Police officer in Troy on Tuesday evening, and severely injured him. One of them was arrested.

The Hudson *Register* tells a story of a mink which was caught upon the Hudson River Railway track through its claws sticking to the frosty iron.

A sale of a private collection of rare American and foreign coins in Philadelphia on Monday, brought good prices.

In the Pennsylvania House on Monday a bill to allow colored persons to ride in all public conveyances was passed after a long discussion.

GUSTAVE KODER, said to be a traveling agent for a New-York firm, was seriously stabbed in Detroit on Friday evening.

The debt of New-Orleans, exclusive of unpaid warrants, judgments, &c., outstanding, is $13,701,707 75.

There are estimated to be 200,000 dogs in Mississippi. The dog tax last year realized to the State $25,000.

An Ex-Confederate officer in New-Orleans has been robbed of one volume of a diary which he kept during the war. He is disconsolate.

Free religious services are to be held in the Boston Theatre on Sunday evenings.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to burn the Erie Railway depot at Elmira on March 20.

Twenty new firms are to engage in the manufacture of chewing tobacco in Lynchburgh, Va.

St. Louis is to have a magnificent Catholic Cathedral, 400 feet long and 150 wide.

A horse distemper is prevailing in Springfield, Mass., and also in Middlesex County, N. J.

The Pennsylvania Legislature will adjourn April 11.

The United States ship *Ino* has been sold for $12,000.

It is reported that Gen. SCHOFIELD's headquarters are soon to be removed to Fortress Monroe.

Fast Day in Maine, April 4.

OBITUARY.

Gen. Wm. P. Benton.

Gen. WILLIAM P. BENTON, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Louisiana, died in New-Orleans on the 14th inst., at the age of 38. He was a native of Maryland, but removed early in life to Indiana. In the Mexican War he served with gallantry and distinction in the regiment of mounted riflemen. Returning to Indiana he studied law, and became District-Attorney, and afterward a County Judge. In the recent war he entered the Union army as captain in an Indiana regiment, and was promoted through the various grades to the rank of brigadier-general. He served in the Southwest, and at the close of the war was appointed Collector of the Revenue at New-Orleans. The papers there speak highly of him as one whom genial personal qualities endeared to a large circle of intimate friends, and whose public career had deservedly placed him high in the esteem of the community. He was married about two months since to a young lady in that city.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 24, 1867.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have European advices this morning by Ocean Telegraph to March 23, and by the *Australasian* at this port to March 10.

The King of Prussia has made a treaty with the Kingdom of Wurtemburg, similar to the treaties with Bavaria and Baden, thus still further extending his military resources. These diplomatic triumphs have greatly exasperated Napoleon, who is endeavoring to form a new confederation, to consist of France, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland.

Turkey positively refuses to cede Candia to Greece.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Chandler moved to take up the bill providing for the sale of ships to friendly belligerents. After debate the Senate refused to consider the proposition. A joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to cause an examination to be made of the levees on the Mississippi River, from the mouth of the Ohio to the Gulf of Mexico, was referred to the Committee on Commerce. Mr. Cole introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture, to promote the cultivation of forest trees on the plains. Mr. Ramsay called up a bill to grant to the American Telegraph Company of New-York the right of way and privilege to buy land and operate a submarine telegraph cable on the Atlantic coast of the United States, and establish telegraphic communication between the United States and Europe, by way of the Bermuda and Azores Islands. It was passed and goes to the House. The bill stipulates that the Government shall at all times have the preference in its use, upon terms that may be agreed upon between the Postmaster-General and the said Company. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to regulate the elective franchise in the United States. It provides that there shall be no denial of the elective franchise to any male citizen of the United States by any State on account of color or race, or previous condition, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. It also provides punishment by fine or imprisonment for any person found guilty of violating the provisions of the bill. The bill was ordered to be printed. The testimony taken by the Committee of the House on the New-York Custom-house frauds, and transmitted to the Senate as affecting certain members of that body, was taken from the table and read. The name of the witness who gave the evidence is David A. Hull. His testimony simply relates portions of a conversation which he alleges to have overheard between two men whom he believes to be Senators Patterson and Doolittle. He says one of them remarked that he "had received his $5,000 and didn't care a d—n for the Committee." Mr. Patterson pronounced the whole statement false and the witness a perjurer. Mr. Doolittle also defended himself and pronounced the testimony false, and criticised the action of the House in sending in such matter. The President ruled that it was not in order for the gentleman to criticise the action of the House, whereupon the Senate voted to allow Mr. Doolittle to defend himself in his own language. In doing so he attacked Mr. Hulburd, Chairman of the House Committee, before whom the evidence was taken, declaring some of the statements made by that gentleman to be false. Mr. Drake moved to respectfully return the testimony to the House without further action. Mr. Sherman thought the House should be treated more respectfully, and moved the reference of the testimony to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Morgan and Mr. Conkling defended Mr. Hulburd. The testimony was referred to the Judiciary Committee, which was empowered to continue the investigation. The President's veto of the Supplementary Reconstruction Bill was read, and on the question being put "Shall the bill pass, the objections of the President notwithstanding?" the vote stood yeas 40, nays 7. So the bill was passed over the veto. Mr. Trumbull moved to adjourn on Tuesday next until the first Monday in December. An amendment to adjourn until the 15th of October was negatived. The question of adjournment was discussed at length and generally participated in. Several amendments to and substitutes for the resolution were offered and rejected. The motion to adjourn from Tuesday next until the first Monday in December was agreed to, yeas 29, nays 16, after which the Senate adjourned for the day.

In the House Mr. Myers introduced a bill to increase the force in the Patent Office. It authorizes the Commissioner of Patents to appoint from time to time such additional number of principal Examiners, and First and Second Assistant Examiners, as may be requisite to transact the current business of the office with dispatch, not to exceed four additional of each class; also, a Solicitor of the Patent Office, with a salary of $3,000, and fixing the salary of the First Assistant Examiner and Disbursing Clerk at $2,000, and the Librarian, who also acts as translator, at $2,500. After some discussion the bill was passed. The Senate amendments to the House bill admitting free of duty works of arts intended to be presented to the Government, State Governments or Municipal Corporations. The amendments are additional sections admitting free steam agricultural machinery imported during the current fiscal year, or that may be imported prior to the 30th of June, 1868, as models or for experimentation, and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue the employment of persons under the act for the collection of direct taxes in the insurrectionary States, and to devolve their duties on the officers of Internal Revenue. One or two amendments were made, and the bill, as amended, agreed to. The Senate amendments to the joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to suspend the execution of the law of last session for the relief of the heirs of John C. Boulieny, were agreed to after an hour's debate. The President's veto of the Supplementary Reconstruction Bill was received and having been read, was passed over the veto by a vote of yeas 114, nays 25. Mr. Blaine moved to adjourn from Tuesday next to the 11th of November. The question of adjournment was argued at length, Gen. Butler opposing the motion on the ground that the impeachment of the President demanded immediate action, and said that justice to the President and to the country demand this. The discussion was cut short by the adoption of a motion to adjourn until Monday, at which time the question is to be decided.

GENERAL NEWS.

A gentleman writing to the Chicago *Evening Journal* from Fort Rice, Dakotah Territory, says that three Indians, belonging to the friendly Sioux, had arrived there, and reported that Fort Bufort, at the mouth of the Yellow Stone, was attacked on the 5th of January by the hostile Indians, but they were repulsed by the little garrison. That again on the 15th, after receiving reinforcements, they made a sudden rush on the weakest points, and succeeded in getting into the fort, killed every man, woman and child—not one being left to tell the tale. The fort was under command of Brevet Colonel Rankin, and company C of the Thirty-first Infantry, comprised the troops garrisoning the fort. The Indian agent at this place believes the report, and that his son was massacred with others of his friends.

An important decision was rendered last week in the Superior Court of Buffalo, in a case involving the amount of $150,000. The parties were Albert Sturgis *vs.* Erastus S. Prosser. In July last the Sturgis Elevator, in the City of Buffalo, was destroyed by fire, together with its contents, making an aggregate damage of $250,000. At the time of the occurrence a propeller belonging to the defendant was lying in front of the elevator, discharging a cargo of grain. It was claimed that by the negligence of the defendant fire was communicated to the propeller and afterwards to the leg of the elevator, and from thence to the elevator itself, by which the elevator was burned. The Judge decided that the action could not be maintained, and non-suited the plaintiff.

In the Supreme Judicial Court at Concord, N. H., on Friday, the famous Paul R. George will case, an action involving a question of property to the amount of $150,000 or more, was finally decided by the Court sustaining the will. Although the will was executed on Sunday, it could not, in the opinion of the Court, be properly included under the head of secular labor, or be regarded as an act inharmonious with a strict and proper observance of the Sabbath. By this decision the property, with the exception of a few small legacies, goes to the surviving widow.

A fire occurred in the Boston Music Hall on Friday morning. It was at first supposed to have been caused by rats igniting matches, but the fact that $500 mysteriously disappeared from a trunk, and the bank book and business memoranda of the hall being burnt, leads to the supposition that some other cause than rats is to explain the matter. Fortunately the flames were extinguished at an early period. The destruction of the great organ would have been a calamity seriously felt in Boston.

A currier at Danvers, Mass., had a lot of skins stolen last week, and, procuring an officer, went in search of the thief. They finally overtook and arrested him, but the owner of the stolen property was astonished to find that the culprit was his own son, whom he had not seen for two years. He did not give him over to the law, but took him home for a more humane and thorough reformation.

The night express train going west ran into a freight train near Woodstock, Canada, yesterday morning. Mr. Rogers, mail agent, was killed; Mr. Farris, the conductor, seriously scalded, and Mr. Gellman, express messenger, slightly hurt. The express car and baggage car took fire, and everything inside was burnt. The express safe is supposed to have contained $60,000.

The south college building at Amherst, the oldest of the college edifices, took fire on the roof from a defective chimney, Friday morning. The flames were extinguished, however, before any serious damage was done.

The high wind of Friday blew down one of the four spires of Trinity Church at New-Haven, and the spire of the Third Church swayed to and fro like a mast.

LOCAL NEWS.

An alarm of fire was given at 8:40 o'clock yesterday morning (Signal No. 164), occasioned by flames being discovered beneath the stage of the Winter Garden Theatre. Although the response of the firemen was prompt and effective, the flames gained volume rapidly and soon completed the destruction of the entire theatre, as well as occasioning great damage to the adjoining hotel. The loss of Messrs. Booth & Stuart, lessees of the Winter Garden, is roughly estimated at $60,000 on stock of scenery, fixtures and properties. Mr. Edwin Booth sustains an individual and additional loss of $60,000 by the destruction of the wardrobes and scenery for "Hamlet," "Richelieu," and "The Merchant of Venice." The damage to the Southern Hotel by fire and water is estimated at $60,000, making the total loss sustained by the Lafarge estate over $125,000 on theatre and hotel. Messrs. Martin & Bruce, lessees of the Southern Hotel lose $30,000. The greater portion of the stock contained in the first floor stores, under the hotel, was removed by the Police and firemen, as was also considerable hotel furniture, thus lessening the aggregate loss considerably. The firemen worked assiduously, and succeeded in saving the front portion of the hotel from the ravages of the flames. Nearly all of the losses are partially covered by insurances in City companies. The origin of the fire is a mystery, although the lessees believe it to be the work of an incendiary.

At an inquest held yesterday by Coroner Gover over the body of Patrick Reillay, whose death was the result of injuries received by a fall over the banisters of the stairway at No. 127 Bleecker-street, the evidence went to show that the stairway was in a dangerous condition, and that four persons had been killed by falls in the same number of years. Mr. Bangs, the owner; Thomas J. Gibbons, the agent, and the Metropolitan Board of Health were censured by the jury.

William H. Lane, formerly doing business as a broker in Boston, is under arrest for obtaining $2,500 from Josiah Gooding on a forged draft, purporting to be signed by S. G. Ward, of New-York, for £700. Gooding took the draft as collateral.

A calendar of forty-one cases was summarily disposed of in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. Twenty-five persons being convicted for various offences.

The Three-Tier Railroad and its Opponents.

We reported on Friday morning the proceedings of a meeting, described as "large and influential," held to protest against and defeat the passage of the bill authorizing the construction of the Three-Tier Railroad. The whole drift of the meeting was to denounce those who had favored the bill,—especially the newspapers. It was assumed that nobody in the State Assembly, where it passed by a vote of 105 to 1, had voted for it except from corrupt motives. One of the speakers, Mr. Southmayd, was good enough to say that they "did not suppose the newspapers have any corrupt motive in advocating the bill," but he also laid special stress on the fact that "the man who is pressing it at Albany *was once* connected with the newspapers." Mr. Larocque had also been "credibly informed" that "the bill was drawn by a gentleman connected with the Press." Mr. Lord thought it prudent not to say much about the newspapers, and declined therefore to answer the alarming demand of "a gentleman" to know *what* newspapers supported the bill. And, on the whole, the impression which the meeting sought to convey was, that the fact of the bill being supported by the Press was presumptive evidence that it was not in the public interest.

This is certainly a sagacious and profound conclusion. One would suppose that, as the Press relies wholly on the public for support, the natural way of securing that support would be by advocating measures which promote the public good. This meeting has an easier method of solving the problem. It prefers to assume that the newspapers are interested pecuniarily in the road, and that they therefore urge its construction in their own interest, regardless of that of the community at large. Whether they have any facts to sustain such an assumption we do not know. We presume not, because they produced none, nor did they even pretend to have any. They preferred to throw out the calumny, naked and wholly without support, to produce what effect it might. It is by no means impossible that, as similar slanders have often done, it may react.

To one feature of the case we beg to call attention. These gentlemen who are so ready to allege selfish and corrupt motives against the friends of the road, avowedly oppose it solely and exclusively for private, selfish and interested reasons. They do not even pretend to urge any others. They had not one syllable to say against the projected road on public grounds. They did not deny that some such means of communication through the Island are imperatively required. They said not one word to show that this method will not better attain the end proposed than any other. Their only plea against the road,—the only one they even pretended to urge,—was that its construction would affect injuriously the *private interests* of themselves and those for whom they spoke. They are the owners of property on Fifth and Sixth avenues, or between the two, and the bill may diminish the pecuniary value of that property;—*therefore* they oppose it. They are perfectly willing the road should go elsewhere. They are quite content that it should go on, or under or over the public streets,—though they have hitherto been the very men most clamorous against surrendering the public streets for such constructions. But it must not touch *their* property. How far short does this fall of the very selfishness and corruption they allege against those who support the bill? Mr. Edward Blankman was frank enough to say that "if they wished to move the Legislature they must use the almighty dollar," and this suggestion was followed by the appointment of a Finance Committee to "solicit material aid," and by agreeing that a "number of gentlemen should at once proceed to Albany to resist the measure." It is very evident, therefore, that they do not intend to leave the friends of the bill in the undisputed monopoly of all the selfishness and corruption which the measure may involve.

But without dwelling on this feature of the case, which the gentlemen of the Everett Rooms meeting saw fit to make so conspicuous, we ask their attention to some of the public aspects of this question. They agree with everybody else in believing some mode of transportation by steam from one end of this island to the other, to be absolutely essential to the business, growth and general prosperity of this City, and consequently to the prosperity of its inhabitants. No one doubts this or can doubt it for a moment. In devising and carrying out such a mode, *somebody's* interests and rights must be more or less affected. Either the public streets must be used or private property must be taken for this purpose—unless we rely wholly on an underground road, which involves some degree of interference with both public and private rights. Will these gentlemen consent to a steam railroad in Broadway, or the Fifth-avenue, or the Sixth-avenue, or anywhere else, where their property is to be in any wise, directly or indirectly, affected by it? Certainly not. They insist that the public streets shall not be taken, and that their property shall be untouched. They must know that they cannot thus "eat their cake and keep it too." There can be no great public improvement if everybody is to insist, to the letter, on the maintenance of his private right. Somebody must concede something for the promotion of the general good.

We believe the Three-tier Railroad to be the best scheme yet presented for the accommodation of the public, in the matter of City transit and transportation. We have not a shilling of interest in it, direct or indirect, any more than we have in real estate in the moon, and doubt whether, as property, it will ever be worth much more. On the other hand, we have, immediately upon the route which has been marked out for it, what may be *pro rata*, quite as seriously and injuriously affected by its construction, as the houses of any of the gentlemen who protest so loudly against it. But we believe its construction will be of immense advantage to the public and to the City,—and whatever advances *that* interest advances ours. There ought to be a wise discretion used in selecting a route as in arranging all the details of the enterprise; but with such discretion we have no doubt of its public utility nor of the duty of the Legislature to pass the bill.

Costly Savings-Bank Structures.

We had an account in the Times, the other day, of the opening of a grand savings-bank building—an institution, as its name would seem to indicate, designed to accommodate the very humblest class of depositors. Sums are accepted so small that several deposits would be needed to pay for the opening of the account, including the receipt-book, to which every depositor is entitled. Interest is supposed to accrue on each fractional item as it is deposited, and the number of ten-cent investments that would have to be attracted to the bank, before it could possibly pay either the depositors or the managers, must necessarily involve the employment of a clerical force proportioned to the large aggregate of entries.

Those who take an interest in our savings institutions which, if honorably and thriftily managed are of great public benefit, feel that they have a right to inquire from what source comes the capital, or—what is the same thing—the interest on the capital which is sunk not alone in this particular bank to which we make reference, but in half a score other similar concerns throughout the City. Marble structures of imposing dimensions rise up in different leading business streets, attracting, no doubt, by their magnificence, many thrifty hoarders, who have little means of getting information as to the character of the directory, or the trustworthiness of the management. Many of these buildings are devoted exclusively to savings-bank uses. All the inside space is frequently used for counting-rooms and managers' private offices. The rent of the building then, either becomes a charge upon the bank management, or the Directors pay for it out of their own pockets. There is no other independent source of revenue to meet the interest on the building account.

It is easy enough to understand how such institutions as the Mutual Life Insurance Company, or the Bank of Commerce may have a considerable share of their capital charged to "building account," because, in the first place, the accommodation and the *locality* their business requires, would entail an enormous yearly expenditure in rents were they to sit as tenants; and because in the next place, they can make an investment in buildings so much more than sufficient in extent, for their own particular uses, that they generally derive a special income from leases, which enables them to sit rent free, and to get a fair interest besides on the whole building capital. That is the very best sort of economy. But it is not the kind, so far as our information enables us to judge, which applies to the savings-bank buildings we have reference to; and it is not, moreover, the sort of thrifty outlay that we look for at the hands of savings-bank directors. They are not required to find a site in a crowded centre of financial business like a large commercial banking institution, They need not go to an inordinate expense for ground to build on, or for a building in which to do business. On the contrary, for the convenience of the small depositors who make up nine-tenths of their customers, they may be more conveniently situated in some third or fourth class business street, and for that matter *leasing*—instead of buying and building—might always be made to serve an economical purpose—if their desire is to turn as much as possible of the returns, from their investment in poor people's savings, into the shape of a liberal half-yearly interest.

These reflections, of course, do not apply to all savings institutions, by any means. Those they have reference to, probably, deem the erection of attractive buildings in leading thoroughfares a profitable standing advertisement. They certainly do exercise in that way an influence on many who cannot readily look much deeper into their solvency. But whether such a mode of getting custom meets the higher purposes for which such institutions are permitted to exist, or ought to be encouraged, is another matter. It certainly would be more satisfactory if the character and responsibility of their Directors were made the basis of their claims to popular confidence rather than any mere external show of wealth and respectability. The subject, at all events, may properly invite consideration, especially from those who lend encouragement to the thrifty poor to lay aside some fraction of their hard-earned wages.

The Abolition of Butterflies.

A number of professional and scientific gentlemen had a meeting the other evening in one of the rooms of the Cooper Institute, for the purpose of considering the propriety of establishing a permanent and central institution for the education of women in this City. The professed object of the meeting may at first be cause of astonishment to those who call to mind the large number of "Ladies' Institutes" with which the City is favored, and where every possible branch of human knowledge is taught to all competent comers. But a little thought will show that, though we admit the special value of the institutions already in existence, and take no part in the denunciations of them which were indulged in by some of the speakers at the meeting, there is yet necessity for something of a different and deeper character. Whether we should approve of the scheme which the projectors of this movement may devise, or may have devised, is another matter; and we shall require more knowledge about it than has yet been vouchsafed to us before we are able to discuss it intelligently. But we may, perhaps, gather one or two of the broad characteristics of the proposed educational institution from remarks and ideas put forth at the meeting, as briefly reported.

One speaker declared that under the present system of female education, the "daughters of the City were becoming *elegant ciphers*"—which is, perhaps, not as happy a *figure* of speech as might be desired, but which nevertheless may convey an idea. Another speaker gave his opinion that the new institution "should be for girls what the Free Academy is for boys"—which indicates that his conception of the scheme is by no means so vast as to frighten ordinary minds. A third speaker favored "physical culture," or muscular development, as a good thing for women, and, moreover, advocated that they should be "so educated that in case they were not married, they would be able to take care of themselves"—the value of neither of which very practical objects will be denied by any sensible man or woman. Rev. Mr. Crosby, however, expressed himself most vigorously on the subject; and though he gave no positive plan of the new institution which he deeply desired, we may partially infer what he wants by observing what he condemns. He says:

> "Our women *are fast becoming butterflies* for want of a true training. Most of our female schools are fashionable hot-houses, to encourage the growth of listlessness, affectation and extravagance. Society is made artificial, the laws of God are despised and all things set topsy-turvy; wives lord it over their husbands, and children lord it over their parents; wisdom is driven into the corner and folly wears the crown. I trace nine-tenths of the flippancy and falsehood of modern society to the mockery of an education which the daughters of the land receive."

Of course, then, what is needed is an *anti-butterfly* institution—a female institution where listlessness, affectation and extravagance will have no place!—where the laws of God and nature will be supreme, where wives will be taught not to "lord it over their husbands," and where flippancy and falsehood will be superseded by earnestness and truth. What could be more delightful to the contemplation? What more millennial in the experience? We think we have previously read something very like this in the pages of John Ruskin, but no son of the old Adam will object to reading it every day upon every page on which his eye may fall. What we should desire now, above all things, would be the details of the plan by which Rev. Dr. Crosby proposes to secure these gorgeous ends; and if we could desire anything better, it would be the practical realization of his ideas among the butterflies of the world.

Anti-Rent Movements.

The high rate of rents, which bears heavily upon all classes, is less tolerable to mechanics and laborers than to other people. On Friday night the workingmen of the Twenty-second Ward organized an association with the object of opposing the further advance which landlords now propose. The speeches, for the most part, were sensible and earnest, generally indicative of intense feeling on the subject, and only occasionally betraying an inflammatory and mischievous spirit. Resolutions, couched in somewhat strong language, were indorsed by acclamation. Workmen of other wards were called upon to organize in like manner, and as representatives from several parts of the City were present, taking prominent part in the proceedings, it is highly probable that the meeting of Friday night will be followed by others.

This movement, therefore, may be the inception of an agitation which might be more easily and judiciously dealt with now than it can be a month hence. Whatever may be the legal right of landlords to exact the highest rents they can obtain, there must be some limit in that direction beyond which it may prove unwise, to say the least, for them to step. These workmen, who in the main are peaceful and law-abiding, think that landlords and their agents have reached the very last stage of their annually-growing demands, and the further advance of 25 to 40 per cent. over last year's exorbitant rates is a gross injustice. Would it not be well for landlords or their agents—especially those owning and letting tenement-houses—to ponder carefully these signs of discontent and mutterings of indignation?

The fact that there is danger to property, and to the peace of the City, in organizations composed of the elements which are likely to enter into the formation of associations of the laboring population for the purpose which has been mentioned, cannot be denied. The meeting of Friday night was, as we have intimated, in the main of a thoughtful and deliberative character, but the probability is that when reflection teaches these aggrieved parties that the law is powerless to aid them, and that they are at the mercy of the landlords, there will be turbulent spirits among them to incite mischief. Landlords might well be satisfied with an interest of 25 to 50 per cent. on their investments. This they have received for some time, and further cupidity would render them less wise than the foolish man who killed the goose which laid the golden eggs.

The Churches and the South.

It is to be hoped that the misunderstanding by which the collection appointed to be made in our churches last Sunday for the "Southern Relief Fund" was postponed, may turn out to have been "a blessing in disguise." During the past week Congress has at last taken action which officially recognizes the existence and severity of the distress at the South; and the greater publicity which is daily given to the reports of the Southern Relief Society must have called the attention of hundreds more of our citizens during the last seven days to the holy work which they are called on this holy day to do.

The "Ladies' Southern Relief Society" have received within the past forty-eight hours renewed evidences, not only of the terrible suffering of the community in behalf of which they are laboring, but also of the efficiency of their system of distributing alms, through the clergy of all denominations in the various localities most sorely tried. Let these things be in all minds to-day of those who go up to worship at the altars of the God of Love. Throughout Massachusetts collections will to-day be made in the various churches for this object. It is our boast that a single ward of New-York is wealthier and more important financially than the whole Bay State. Let us see to it that our boast be not made our shame by the measure of our charities.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Some wise head in Texas has revived the old story about picking cotton with monkeys. The fact is that that precious humbug was very particularly and effectually exposed in 1849. At that time a Georgia planter had occasion to visit Trinidad, where, in consequence of a mania on the monkey subject, he vested in that lively article largely. Many of his purchases died *en route*, but he finally reached his home with twenty-three of the little chaps, which cost him, all told, $48,000. For two weeks not a stroke of work was done on the place. Every hand, white or black, had to play with the monkeys. After a little, all the pickers were sent into the field to teach the monkeys how to pick, the calculation being that one negro could manage ten monkeys, and that five monkeys could pick as well as three darkies. It took a second fortnight for the planter to see the fruit of his labor, and then he saw something that he didn't like. Instead of one negro managing ten monkeys it took ten negroes to manage one monkey, and he was so mischievous that he wasted more cotton than he picked. The enterprising planter was fully convinced of the folly of his plan, gave his monkeys to his neighbors as curiosities, sold the balance to a menagerie, and concluded to stick to human labor from that time on.

Very few people are familiar with the facts of the census tables; indeed it is doubtful if there are many intelligent residents of this City who can tell the proportionate numerical *status* of, for instance, carpenters and physicians. We find that the farmers exceed in number any other class; then the laborers, then farm-laborers, and after these in regular sequence such trades and professions as have more than 100,000, viz.: Carpenters, clerks, shoemakers, miners, merchants, blacksmiths, teachers and tailors. There are over 100,000 factory-hands and seamstresses, but beside these no single occupation is followed by more than 50,000 registered workers. In 1860 there were 54,543 physicians in the country, 37,529 clergymen, 33,193 lawyers, 4,516 artists, 2,994 editors, 2,500 professors, 1,490 actors, 787 judges, 216 authors and 213 sculptors. It would seem that agricultural and mechanical industries demand the services of the vast bulk of our population, while the intellectual pursuits or lines of life are followed by but few.

An excellent financial suggestion has been made, to the effect that Government might have its coupons on Five-Twenty bonds run only *three* months, instead of six, as is now the case. This would be very convenient for people with small incomes, derived wholly or in part from Government bonds. It would make them more desirable to many investors than stocks or bonds of any other kind, and people would be deriving greater benefit from their incomes which now lie idly accumulating in the Government Treasury for six months. It would, moreover, furnish an ample supply of specie for purposes of trade, and would thus tend to keep the price of gold steady. We know that many people now cut off their coupons and sell them, before maturity, to the brokers, but the shave they must submit to diminishes the value of their investment.

An illustration of the marked change of sentiment which has taken place during the last few years in regard to business intercourse with the colored race, is at present afforded at the State Capital. One of the principal hotels in Albany is kept by a man whose blood is far from being the pure Caucasian, and his principal employes are even more nearly related to the sons of Ham than himself. The only white servants in the house are the chambermaids, who, of course, are Grecians born in the "Gem of the Sea." The Lieutenant-Governor of the State and his family, and many prominent Republican members of the Legislature are guests at the house, and, what is more surprising, there is a sprinkling of Democratic officials also. But as the proprietor of the place "knows how to keep a hotel," perhaps that is the secret of the whole matter.

The "Hub" has a farm of its own, from the fruit and product of which it feeds its poor and makes money. From this year's labor the overseers report that they have realized, including pork, butter, milk, hay, straw, barley, potatoes, various vegetables, calf-skins, cow-hides, (by the way, why is a calf's covering a skin, and a cow's a hide?) and berries—the handsome sum of $4,908 09. The fact is, that able-bodied paupers are made to work in Massachusetts, if they care to live; and it seems to us that a New-York farm, well managed and kept away from the control of the City Councils, would be a good thing for the City, as it certainly would be for the idle loafers who spend their Summers sunning themselves on the green sward, and their Winters playing seven-up or keno with their jailers.

The Prohibitory law in Massachusetts has hitherto included only such liquors as are known under the caption of "intoxicating drinks." On Monday last a bill was reported in the Senate, declaring that ale, porter, beer, lager-beer, and all wines shall thenceforward be considered "intoxicating drinks." This leaves our tippling friends without the least comfort. The Prohibitionists evidently mean to give their system a thorough test, and, in that view of the matter, the more rigid they can make the law the better. The hotels of Boston are gradually falling into line, and advertising themselves as temperance houses; and if we may judge by the reports of the arguments *pro* and *con*, before the Legislative Committee, the extremists are, for the time being, in the ascendant.

The American people are ever ready to take advantage of circumstances, turning the disasters of a community oftentimes to great individual profit. For instance, it is a well-known fact that the snags which are so frequently found on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers are the cause of many a wreck and steamboat explosion, resulting in the loss of valuable cargoes as well as in serious damage to the boat interest of the West. Availing themselves of this unpleasant feature of river navigation, sundry men of wealth have formed a "Wrecking Boat Company," and with their steamer *Underwriter* have raised within the past year, at different points on the two rivers, twelve steamboats, eight of them with valuable cargoes amounting in all to $734,000. The profits on the year's enterprise are over $500,000.

One of the landmarks of Rochester, the "Old Red House," as it was known, has just been torn down to make room for the erection of a brick building for business purposes. According to the Rochester *Union*, Mr. Thurlow Weed rented this Red House about 1824, and resided there for a considerable time. He was then in moderate circumstances, and was editing a paper called the *Anti-Masonic Inquirer*. Hon. Lewis Selye, now member of Congress, but then a boy, was accustomed to do the chores for Mr. Weed's family at that time. After Mr. Weed's removal from the "Old Red House," it passed through various vicissitudes, and now gives way to the march of improvement.

Under the malign influence of vice in general and rum in particular, the Hawaiians are fast dropping out from the human category. Recently these benighted and absurd individuals have taken up the horrid habit of smoking opium, and its effects are already painfully apparent. The Government passed a law authorizing the sale of opium in Honolulu for the express purpose of regulating the traffic, but thus far its operation has done no good. The evil is on the increase, and the missionaries tell harrowing tales of its effect on their converts. It looks very much as though a divinity had shaped the end, and an early one, of this unfortunate race.

Gen. Howard's persistent efforts in behalf of the colored collegiate institute in the District of Columbia is to have a suitable reward. The institution is to be known as Howard University, and is to have six departments. First, normal; second, collegiate; third, theological; fourth, law; fifth, medicine, and sixth, agriculture. White students will not be refused admittance, but it is well understood that it is intended chiefly for the culture of colored persons. A suitable building has been erected in Washington, with boarding-house attached.

There are few religious societies in the country that have done as much practical good for the people, and particularly the Western people, as the American Congregational Union, under whose auspices hundreds of churches and schools have been founded all over the land. Last week Rev. Chris. Cushing, who, for sixteen years has served as pastor of a church in North Brookfield, Mass., was appointed Secretary to the Union in companionship with Rev. Dr. Palmer. The eminent fitness of Dr. Cushing for the arduous duties of the position are universally conceded by the religious Press of the East and West.

Whatever sins Boston may have laid at her door, she can justly claim exemption from the charge of educational neglect. During the last twelve years she has spent for teachers $3,668,000; for schoolhouses, $1,600,000; incidentals, $1,357,000—a total of $6,629,358, which is claimed to be a larger proportionate expenditure than that of any other city in the world. The salary of the Principals in the several high schools is $4,000.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Imperial family of France is continually beplastered with flattery and adulation to a degree which must be very repulsive to the Imperial personages themselves. A few months ago one of the editors of *L'Evenement* visited the apartments of the Prince Imperial, and a day or two after published a full account of what he saw and heard there, together with a *fac simile* of a pen and ink drawing by the young Prince. The account was written in a style of obsequious flattery that brought the paper and the Imperial family into ridicule. More recently a deputation of provincial editors had an interview with the Emperor, and afterward were gratified with a sight of the young Prince. One of them wrote as follows of the little boy: "The Prince is tall for his age, slender but strong; the leg is well formed, the body firmly seated and very supple. The face, a long oval, is perfectly charming and full of penetrating seduction; the forehead is well designed, the nose regular, the eyes admirably beautiful, the mouth constantly surrounded by a smile which reveals a soul happy without constraint, of unmixed purity and calm. The look of limpid blue is of admirable frankness and infinite softness; intelligence and goodness are radiant in it. In a word, the amiable child is delicious."

The Carnival at Paris was unusually brilliant this year. All grades of society seemed to go mad with amusement. The public balls, patronized chiefly by the lower classes, were scenes of the wildest dissipation and delirium, and even the more select and fashionable were hardly less wild though less coarse. A person visiting the latter, would witness, says a Paris correspondent, "married ladies, some of them mothers, dressed in fantastic attire—or rather *undressed*—so scanty is their drapery; nay he would find most of them in male costumes which permit all the form to be seen; perhaps even (as was the case last year) he would find some not only with naked shoulders and arms, but with naked feet, naked ankles, and (pardon!) nakedness not even stopping there. And he would find the men—some of them young and wild, but most of them potent, grave and reverend seigniors—in dresses more or less grotesque." This may be a national custom, but surely it would be more honored in the breach than in the observance.

We regret to learn that Mr. John Ruskin, the eminent art critic, is in such feeble health that he has been compelled to give up a book upon *Strikes and Coöperation*, on which he was engaged. He has, therefore, embodied some of his views on this subject in a short series of familiar letters to a workingman. His views will not be new to readers of his lectures and more recent pamphlets. He understands coöperation in the sense of association among the employers of labor, by which they agree "not to try to undersell each other, nor seek to get each other's business, but are all to form one society, selling to the public under a common law of severe penalty for unjust dealing, and at an established price." Mr. Ruskin's views would do very well for Utopia, but can hardly find acceptance in the business world of rival interests and speculation.

Whatever may be done with the Reform Bill in the British Parliament, there is a remarkable unanimity among the members of that body respecting other measures of perhaps not less importance. There is a growing feeling on all sides that the people ought to be educated. Bills have been introduced for extending the factory acts to two or three millions of persons, mostly women and children, limiting the hours and ages of labor, and providing for the education of children in workshops and factories and even for those engaged in agricultural labor. There is at last some recognition of British slavery, and some attempt to lessen its evils; though any act of Parliament intended to control parents and employers will be largely evaded. In spite of Earl Shaftesbury and the statute, boys are still employed, in various parts of England, to sweep chimneys, and it will take many years still to do away with other abuses of like character.

The French Government intends, it is said, to repeat in Africa the experiment which has failed so ignominiously in Mexico. A grand expedition against Morocco has been for some time in preparation in the Province of Algeria, and as soon as the troops from Mexico arrive at Oran, they are to be moved forward to the frontiers of Morocco, and there be in readiness for the invasion. The pretext for this expedition remains a secret, nor is it known with certainty whether Napoleon contemplates the permanent occupation of the country, or intends only to punish the Bey for some affront or injury. As he didn't succeed in conquering the Mexicans, he probably means to mollify his wounded honor by walloping the Moors.

The power of political ideas under a repressive Government is singularly illustrated by the present attitude of the people of Rome. The Revolutionary Committee wished them to abstain from going to the theatres, and they have acceded; it wished them to take no part in the amusements of the carnival, and they obeyed. The Committee want the people to appear as surly and morose as they can under the Papal *régime*, as this is the only way they have to express their political sentiments without incurring punishment. They can't very well be fined or imprisoned for staying away from theatres and not mixing with the sports of the carnival.

The Czar of all the Russias is about to introduce the Gregorian calendar into his Empire. Russia is the only civilized country that still clings to the antiquated Julian system, and Alexander, who is a man of progressive ideas, desires to get rid of this inconvenient and absurd relic of barbarism. The proposed reform is, however, strenuously opposed by the Russian clergy, on the ground that its adoption would be a virtual recognition of Papal authority. It is not likely that Alexander will permit this ridiculous objection to deter him from his purpose.

It is an error to suppose that the Germans, as a nation, are in favor of Republican institutions. The majority of them are intense Monarchists. Count Von Bismarck, who understands his countrymen thoroughly, has neatly and justly characterized them in a single sentence. "If each German," he said, "were rich enough, he would be delighted to pay for a *king* all to himself."

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 23.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE INVESTIGATION TESTIMONY.

A scene without precedent and most extraordinary in its character occurred in the Senate this afternoon. It will be remembered that on Thursday, in the House, Mr. Hulburd, Chairman of the Committee on Public Expenditures, submitted certain testimony, which, to use the language of his resolution, "Apparently affected certain members of the Senate," and the House voted to send that testimony, without reading it, to the Senate for its action. This testimony was presented in the Senate this afternoon and read, whereupon that grave body departed from its time-honored rules, and a disgraceful scene followed. The testimony proved to be that of a witness who states that in walking to the Capitol, one day recently, he overheard Senator Patterson affirm that he (Patterson) had received his $5,000, and he didn't care a —— for the Committee. The witness is positive on none of his points, not even on the question of the Senator's identity; and as the reading of the testimony proceeded, its frivolous character both amused and disgusted the Senate. At its conclusion Senator Patterson denounced the testimony as a perjured fabrication, and Senator Doolittle followed in a carefully-prepared speech, written, it is understood, some days ago, which was no defence of himself but a terribly bitter and unjustifiable attack on Mr. Hulburd and the House of Representatives. He had not proceeded far before the President of the Senate called him to order, but on motion the rules were suspended and he was allowed to proceed in any manner he chose. This added fuel to the flame, and Mr. Doolittle improved his opportunity. His remarks grew more and more bitter, until they culminated in denouncing Mr. Hulburd as a scavenger, a forger, and as practically guilty of felony in the manner in which he had manipulated the testimony taken before the Committee. The savage ferocity of Mr. Doolittle's remarks threw the Senate into a state of alarm, and the honorable gentlemen quickly saw the error that had been committed in the latitude given to Mr. Doolittle. Senator Morgan at once took the floor, and in a brief, chaste and most dignified manner, vindicated Mr. Hulburd from the slanders of the Senator from Wisconsin. He alluded to Mr. Hulburd's purity of character, his long and faithful public service in both State and National councils, and defended the integrity of his motives and action as a man and public officer. Senator Drake, of Missouri, followed in a few remarks denunciatory of the testimony that had been read, and a resolution proposing to send it back to the House. Mr. Howard moved to refer it to the Judiciary Committee, and Mr. Sherman, although deeming the matter very frivolous in its character, favored that motion; but it remained for Senator Conkling to bring the Senate back to a sense of the gross impropriety it had committed in indulging Mr. Doolittle's manner, and to vindicate Mr. Hulburd from the unjust attack thus made upon him. This he did, in language most dignified in temper, eloquent in diction, and yet severe in its withering rebuke of the assault. He ably and successfully defended his colleague of the House from all the charges that he had been actuated by any other motive than a sense of public duty, and at the conclusion of his remarks the Senate referred all the testimony submitted to the Judiciary Committee.

THE RECONSTRUCTION VETO.

The veto of the Supplementary Reconstruction Bill was received in the House to-day at 1:51 o'clock P. M., and within just thirty-nine minutes after it had been received the Speaker announced the passage of the bill over the veto by yeas 114, and nays 25, or more than four to one. It went to the Senate at once, and at 4 o'clock that body passed the bill by yeas 40, nays 7, or more than five to one. Thus the bill, like its predecessors, is a law, and veto No. 12 was treated like all its predecessors.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The question of adjournment came up in both Houses to-day, just as soon as the Veto was disposed of. In each House a resolution was introduced to adjourn on Tuesday next. The House resolution, offered by Mr. Blaine, proposed to adjourn until the 11th of November next. The Butler-Stevens-impeachment Radicals opposed this, and moved to lay it on the table, but this motion was defeated by more than twenty majority. The minority then began to make various dillatory motions, and finally succeeded in carrying an adjournment until Monday, when the question will come up immediately after the morning hour. In the Senate a resolution to adjourn from Tuesday until November next, and a resolution to adjourn *sine die* on Tuesday, which would carry Congress over until December next, was adopted after considerable discussion.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 23.

THE TEST OATH.

A. H. Garland, an ex-member of the Confederate Congress, who, it will be recollected raised the question of the test oath as applicable to attorneys before the bar of the Supreme Court, and was admitted to its bar under its decision, has arrived at Washington. He is one of the Senators elect from Arkansas. As it is certain any application he may make for admission to the Senate will be rejected, it is understood he intends carrying the matter before the Supreme Court of the United States.

TRIAL OF SURRATT.

Surratt will not probably be tried before the next term of the Criminal Court in June. The prisoner and his counsel are anxious for a speedy trial, but for some unassigned reason his case is thus delayed.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from Internal Revenue sources, exclusively for to-day, amounted to $555,630, an improvement upon those for several days past.

NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY.

The National Bank Currency issued during the week was $129,960. The amount in actual circulation at this date is $2,988,530,074.

BASE BALL CLUB.

The National Base Ball Club of this city propose taking a trip about the middle of July to the West, including in the route the cities of Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago.

TREASURY PRINTING BUREAU.

The Secretary of the Treasury authorizes the publication of the following preliminary report of the Committee selected to investigate the affairs of the Printing Bureau of the Treasury:

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, March 22, 1867.

Sir: The Committee appointed by you to examine all securities, perfect or imperfect, prepared or in course of preparation, together with plates, dies, &c., in the possession of Mr. S. M. Clark, Chief of the First Division of the National Currency Bureau, respectfully report that since Jan. 31, the date of a partial report made by them in reference to the examination thus directed, they have been daily employed in the duty assigned, and as some time must elapse before a final report can be made, they deem it advisable to make a further partial report, viz.:

That the Committee have made a careful investigation with reference to the issue of bonds, Treasury-notes and coupons, and up to the present time find no evidence that there has been any fraudulent or over issue of such securities by the Government of the United States, through the Treasury Department or otherwise; and they do not hesitate to express the opinion, based upon the investigation, that no fraudulent or over issue has been made. An examination of the office of the Register of the Treasury, in which redemptions of such securities are registered, confirms this opinion—the apparent duplication to a very small amount of Treasury-notes and coupons being most reasonably accounted for, being errors made in numbering, or by alterations made after their issue. Very respectfully,

(Signed)
A. S. PRATT, }
LEWIS D. MOORE, } Committee, &c.
A. N. WYMAN, }

To Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The amount of fractional currency issued from the Printing Bureau during the week ending to-day, was $263,000. The amount forwarded to National Banks and others during the week, was $186,892. The disbursements for the week were as follows: War Department, $834,261; Navy Department, $1,107,408; Interior Department, $277,875; total. $2,219,559.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Commander Edward Barrett is detached from the command of the *Agawam* and waiting orders. Lieut.-Commander Gilbert C. Wiltse, Acting Master C. M. Anthony, Acting Ensigns Paul Boyden, John Greenpolgh and Peter Howard, Mates F. W. Kimball and T. W. Bonsall, Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas Owens, Acting First Assistant Engineer J. F. Rust, Third Assistant Engineer G. C. Neilson, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Wm. A. Russell, W. Scott Kaufman and G. B. McDermott are detached from the *Agawam*, and waiting orders.

Assistant Paymaster H. T. Stonekliff, from the *Agawam*, and ordered to settle accounts.

Carpenter John McFarlane, detached from the *Powhatan* on the reporting of his relief, and ordered home.

Carpenter Jose E. Miller has been ordered to the *Powhatan*.

Ensign Edward L. Amory has been ordered to temporary ordnance duty at the Washington Navy-yard, the order assigning Ensign Francis B. Barber to that duty having been revoked.

ARMY BULLETIN.

The following promotions and appointments have been made: To be Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A., Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. C. Ransom, A. Q. M.; Brevet Col. A. R. Eddy, A. Q. M.; Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. D. Bingham, A. Q. M.; Brevet Brig.-Gen. A. J. Perry, A. Q. M.; Brevet Col. J. G. Chandler, A. Q. M.; Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. G. Sawtelle, A. Q. M.; Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. J. Dana, A. Q. M.; Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. A. Potter, A. Q. M.; Brevet Col. R. N. Batchelder, A. Q. M.

To be Captain and Assistant Quartermaster United States Army—Brevet Major J. V. Furey, A. Q. M. United States Volunteers; Capt. J. T. Hoyt, A. Q. M. United States Volunteers; Lieut. G. Smith, Ninth Infantry; Capt. D. W. Porter, late A. Q. M. United States Volunteers; Brevet Major W. A. Wainwright, A. Q. M. United States Volunteers; Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. J. Strong, A. Q. M. United States Volunteers; Brevet Col. A. P. Rockwell, A. A. G.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

Veto of the Supplementary Reconstruction Bill.

To the House of Representatives:

I have considered the bill entitled "An Act Supplementary to an Act to Provide for the more Efficient Government of the Rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate restoration, and now return it to the House of Representatives with my objections.

This bill provides for elections in the ten States brought under the operation of the original act, to which it is supplementary. Its details are principally directed to the elections for the formation of the State Constitutions, but by the sixth section of the bill all elections in the States, occurring while the original act remains in force, are brought within its provisions. Referring to the details, it will be found that, first of all, there is to be a registration of the voters. No one whose name has not been admitted on the list is to be allowed to vote at any of these elections. To ascertain who is entitled to registration, reference is made necessary by the express language of the supplement to the original act and to the pending bill.

The fifth section of the original act provides, as to voters, that they shall be male citizens of the State, twenty-one years old or upward, of whatever race, color or previous condition, who have been resident of said State for one year. This is the general qualification, followed, however, by many exceptions. No one can be registered according to the original act who may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion, a provision which left undetermined the question as to what amounted to disfranchisement, and whether, without a judicial sentence, the act itself provided that effect.

This Supplemental Bill superadds an oath to be taken by every person before his name can be admitted upon the registration, that he has not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States. It thus imposes upon every person the necessity and responsibility of deciding for himself, under the peril of punishment by a military commission, if he makes a mistake. What makes disfranchisement by participation in rebellion, and what amounts to such participation? Almost every man, the negro as well as the white, above twenty-one years of age, who was resident in the ten States during the rebellion, voluntarily or involuntarily, at some time and in some way, did participate in resistance to the lawful authority of the General Government. The question with the citizen in regard to this oath to be proposed must be a fearful one, for while the bill does not declare that perjury may be assigned for such false swearing, nor fix any penalty for the offence, we must not forget that martial law prevails; that every person is answerable to a Military Commission, without previous presentment by a Grand Jury for any charge that may be made against him, and that the supreme authority of the military commander determines the question as to what is to be the measure of punishment. The fourth section of the bill provides that the Commanding-General of each district shall appoint as many Boards of Registration as may be necessary, consisting of three loyal officers or persons. The only qualification stated for these officers is that they must be loyal; they may be persons in the military service or civilian residents of the State, or strangers. Yet these persons are to exercise most important duties, and are vested with unlimited discretion. They are to decide what names shall be placed upon the register, and from their decision there is to be no appeal. They are to superintend the elections and to decide all questions which may arise. They are to have the custody of the ballots, and to make return of the persons elected; whatever frauds or errors they may commit must pass without redress. All that is left for the Commanding-General is to receive the returns, open the same, and ascertain who are chosen, according to the returns of the officers who conducted such elections. By such means, and with this sort of agency, are the Conventions of delegates to be constituted. As the delegates are to speak for the people, common justice would seem to require that they should have authority from the people themselves. No Convention so constituted will, in any sense, represent the wishes of the inhabitants of the States, for under the all-embracing sections of these laws, by a construction, which the uncertainty of the clause, as to disfranchisement, leaves open to the Board of Officers, the great body of the people may be excluded from the polls and from all opportunity of expressing their own wishes, or voting for delegates who will faithfully reflect their sentiments. I do not deem it necessary further to investigate the details of this bill; no consideration could induce me to give my approval to such an election law for any purpose and especially for the great purpose of framing the Constitution of a State. If ever the American citizen should be left to the free exercise of his own judgment, it is when he is engaged in the work of forming the fundamental law under which he is to live; that work is his work, and it cannot properly be taken out of his hands. All this legislation proceeds upon the contrary assumption that the people of each of these States shall have no Constitution except such as may be arbitrarily dictated by Congress, and formed under the restraint of military rule. A plain statement of facts makes this evident. In all these States there are existing Constitutions formed in the accustomed way by the people. Congress, however, declares that these Constitutions are not loyal and Republican, and requires the people to form them anew. What then in the opinion of Congress is necessary to make the Constitution of a State loyal and Republican? The original act answers the question—it is universal negro suffrage—a question which the Federal Constitution leaves to the States themselves. All this legislative machinery of martial law, military coercion and political disfranchisement, is avowedly for that purpose and none other. The existing Constitutions of the ten States conform to the acknowledged standards of loyalty and Republicanism. Indeed, if there are degrees in republican forms of government, their Constitutions are more Republican now than when these States—four of which were of the original thirteen—first became members of the Union. Congress does not now demand that a single provision of their Constitution be exchanged except such as confine suffrage to the white population. It is apparent, therefore, that these provisions do not conform to the standard of Republicanism which Congress seeks to establish. That there may be no mistake, it is only necessary that reference should be made to the original act, which declares such Constitutions should provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for election of delegates. Which class of persons is here meant clearly appears in the same section, that is to say—the male citizen of said State, twenty-one years old and upward, of whatever race, color or previous condition, who has been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such election. Without these provisions no Constitution which can be formed in any one of the ten States will be of any avail with Congress. This then is the test of what the Constitution of a State of this Union must contain to make it Republican? Measured by such a standard, how few of the States now composing the Union have Republican constitutions? If in the exercise of the constitutional guaranty, that Congress shall secure to every State a republican form of government, universal suffrage for blacks as well as whites, as a *sine qua non*, the work of reconstruction may as well begin in Ohio as in Virginia, in Pennsylvania as in North Carolina. When I contemplate the millions of our fellow-citizens of the South with no alternative left but to impose upon themselves this fearful and untried experiment of complete negro enfranchisement and white disfranchisement, it may be almost as complete, or submit indefinitely to the rigor of martial law without a single attribute of freemen, deprived of all the sacred guarantees of our Federal Constitution, and threatened with even worse wrongs, it seems to me their condition is the most deplorable to which any people can be reduced. It is true that they have been engaged in rebellion, and that in their object to bring about a separation of the States, and a dissolution of the Union, there was an obligation resting upon every loyal citizen to treat them as enemies, and to wage war against their cause. Inflexibly opposed to any movement imperiling the integrity of the Government, I did not hesitate to urge the adoption of all measures necessary for the suppression of the insurrection. After a long and terrible struggle, the efforts of the Government were triumphantly successful, and the people of the South, submitting to the stern arbitrament, yielded forever the issues of the contest. Hostilities terminated; soon after it became my duty to assume the responsibilities of the Chief Executive Officer of the Republic, and I at once endeavored to repress and control the passion which civil strife had engendered, and no longer regarding these erring millions as enemies, again acknowledged them as our friends and our countrymen. The war had accomplished its objects, the nation was saved, and that cardinal principle of mischief, which, from the birth of the Government, had gradually but inevitably brought on the rebellion, was totally eradicated. Then, it seemed to me, was the auspicious time to commence the work of reconstruction. Then, when the people sought once more our friendship and protection, I considered it our duty generously to meet them in the spirit of charity and forgiveness, and to conquer them even more effectually by the magnanimity of the nation than by the force of its arms. I yet believe, that if the policy of reconstruction then inaugurated, and which contemplated an early restoration of these people to all their political rights, had received the support of Congress, every one of these ten States, and all their people, would at this moment be fast anchored in the Union, and the great work which gave the war all its sanction, and made it just and holy, would have been accomplished. Then, over all the vast and fruitful regions of the South peace and its blessings would have prevailed, while now millions are deprived of the right guaranteed by the Constitution to every citizen, and after nearly two years of legislation find themselves placed under an absolute military despotism. "A military Republic, a Government formed on mock elections, and supported only by the sword," was, nearly a quarter of a century since, pronounced by Daniel Webster, when speaking of the South American States, as "a movement, indeed, but a retrograde and disastrous movement, from the regular and old-fashioned monarchical systems," and added, "if men would enjoy the blessings of Republican government, they must govern themselves, by reason, by mutual counsel and consultation, by a sense and feeling of general interest, and by the acquiescence of the minority in the will of the majority properly expressed; and, above all, the military must be kept, according to the language of our Bill of Rights, in strict subordination to the civil authority. Whenever this lesson is not both learned and practiced there can be no political freedom. Absurd, preposterous. It is a scoff at and a satire on free forms of constitutional liberty, for forms of government to be prescribed by military leaders, and the right of suffrage to be exercised at the point of the sword. I confidently believe that a time will come when these States will again occupy their true positions in the Union. The barriers which now seem so obstinate must yield to the force of an enlightened and just public opinion, and sooner or later unconstitutional and oppressive legislation will be effaced from our statute books. When this shall have been consummated—and I pray God that the errors of the past be forgotten, and that once more we shall be a happy, united and prosperous people, and that at least the bitter and eventful experience through which the nation has passed—we shall all come to know that our only safety is in the preservation of our Federal Constitution, and in according to every American citizen and to every State the rights which that Constitution secures.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1867.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Death of Ex-Collector Hoyt—Notes Upon the Office and its Occupants—The Van Buren Era.

The extraordinary excitement concerning the New-York Custom-house, brought about by the report of the Committee on Public Expenditures, recently published in the TIMES, and the death, a few days ago, of an Ex-Collector once figuring as a politician, revives an active interest in the institution and its controllers. We do not propose to undertake an extended history—that would require volumes; for ever since the first Administration of Gen. JACKSON, the New-York Custom-house has been the almost inexhaustible mine from which the ruling party has gathered supplies and wielded influence. JACKSON was a poor politician, in the popular sense of the word; but he called around him a few men who had at that time no equals, and to this day few superiors in the field of partisan management. Old Hickory's blunt and broad maxim, that "to the victors belong the spoils," was their starting-point, and within a very brief period the people saw—not without dismay—a general sweeping out of office-holders who had been many years in public service, and whose partisan views no one ever thought of asking, and the intrusion in their places of the most active and unscrupulous of the leaders of JACKSON'S party. The New-York Custom-house was a great prize. Millions of dollars passed into it, and it would not be strange if in the coming out a handsome per centage should cling to the manipulating fingers. Treasury rules were lax, and revenue officers were human; if JACKSON could find a Taney to do the work refused by a Duane, why should not Taneyism percolate through all the lower Treasury offices, and the new and hungry Democratic-Republican Party grow sleek and fat upon the drippings? It was resolved, and in casting about for a "marvelous proper man," Gen. JACKSON fixed upon Major or Col. SAMUEL SWARTWOUT, of Hoboken. Just before the appointment, JONATHAN I. CODDINGTON (afterward effectively "conciliated" by being installed in the old Rotunda as Postmaster) wrote complainingly to JESSE HOYT that JACKSON had given two of the very best offices within his control (Collectorship to SWARTWOUT and the Liverpool Consulate to FRANCIS OGDEN,) "to personal friends, and without even consulting his Cabinet." CODDINGTON spitefully added: "If the President pursues this course, the party is ruined, and the sooner we begin to build up anew, the better." SWARTWOUT was an original, in his way; he had a flavor of Old Hickory about him, and had been an ardent admirer of his patron. Some time before his appointment he wrote from Washington to HOYT, thus:

"I hold to your doctrine fully, that no d——d rascal who made use of his office or its profits for the purpose of keeping ADAMS in and Gen. JACKSON out of power, is entitled to the least lenity or mercy, save that of hanging. So we think both alike on that head. Whether or not I shall get anything in the general scramble for plunder, remains to be proven, but I rather guess I shall. What it will be is not yet so certain; perhaps keeper of the Bergen Lighthouse. I know Mr. INGHAM slightly, and would recommend you to push like the devil if you expect anything from that quarter. I can do you no good in any quarter of the world, having mighty little influence beyond Hoboken. The great goers are the new men; the old troopers being all spavined and ring-boned from previous hard travel. I've got the bots, fet-lock, hip-joint, gravel, halt and founders; and I assure you if I can only keep my own legs, I shall do well; but I'm darned if I can carry any weight with me."

This was in the Spring of 1829; but not long after SWARTWOUT was properly appreciated. VAN BUREN was against him, and used many arguments with JACKSON to prevent the appointment; but, after a patient hearing, Old Hickory closed the case by bringing his fist down upon the table and exclaiming: "By the Eternal, SAM SWARTWOUT *shall* be Collector of the Port of New-York!" He was appointed about the first of May, and held the office several years. How he left it, and with what a record, are matters of history—death long since balanced the books; he passed away leaving his name as a new verb in the language. Passing by the matter of dollars lost, we note that SWARTWOUT first made the New-York Custom-house a great and dangerous political machine; the Post-office was soon after added, then the Sub-Treasury, and finally the infection spread, until there was scarcely an office within the gift of Government that was not prostituted to the dirty level of party factions. Up to that time, the elective franchise had been reasonably pure; JACKSON begun and VAN BUREN completed the debauching of the ballot-box; every office from President to night inspector was classified and ticketed at a certain value—first to be rewarded of political service, and soon afterward to be quoted in the money market at so much per cent, with the shares of the United States Bank and the North American Trust Company.

MARTIN VAN BUREN was a man of few friends—parasites and clients were abundant, but real friends were scarce. His greatest and best friend was MARTIN VAN BUREN; next came BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, and after or rather with him JESSE HOYT. It is not necessary to rehearse the career of Mr. VAN BUREN, nor the means and fortunes by which he achieved the Presidential chair. The people never liked him and never trusted him; he was tricky, lacked frankness, was cautious, seldom betrayed strong interest in any cause or person; he was in no sense a man of the people, and never saw the day that he could command, on the simple ground of friendship, the services of a hundred men. His election in 1836 was not upon his own merits, but in respect to his connection with Gen. JACKSON to whose power and policy he naturally succeeded. Had CALHOUN possessed a tithe of VAN BUREN'S Uriah-Heepism, the sage of Lindenwald (*alias* the Kinderhook fox) would never have had the honor of being beaten by "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." He was elected in 1836, having 170 electoral votes, to 73 for HARRISON, 26 for WHITE, 14 for WEBSTER, and 11 for MANGUM. He ran the machine for four years, and in 1840 was defeated by the same Tippecanoe, who got 234 votes to 60 for "Van, Van, is a used up man." That finished VAN BUREN—the Free Soil spasm and Buffalo platform of 1848 scarcely deserving mention. In this Barnburner emergency VAN BUREN and ADAMS were run for President and Vice-President, and did not get an electoral vote. An admiring biographer says: "The sentiments of Mr. VAN BUREN in regard to this extreme position (Free Soil movement) have never been made known." Very true: Mr. VAN BUREN was a perfect master of the Art of Silence.

But we are losing sight of the Custom-house. SWARTWOUT'S defalcations gave VAN BUREN abundant reasons for ousting him, and installing Mr. JESSE HOYT as Collector. Mr. HOYT was born in one of the Eastern States, and in early life was in trade in Albany. Failing in that business, he drifted into acquaintance with MARTIN VAN BUREN, and undertook in his office the study of law. VAN BUREN and BENJAMIN F. BUTLER were law partners and fast friends, and HOYT was, of course, taken into the firm. VAN BUREN was in the State Senate, scheming for power, and slowly arranging a party in opposition to DE WITT CLINTON. A curious episode, at this early day, in which HOYT was concerned, at least so far as to be a confidential correspondent, was the Washington and Warren Bank, at Sandy Hill, managed by one of the most remarkable men of the age—JACOB BARKER, now of New-Orleans, hale and hearty at 88 years of age. This was one of the first (and worst) of the State banks that came (under VAN BUREN'S pretended opposition, but real favor,) like a storm of locusts. It failed, and the bill-holders suffered, as usual in such cases. BENJ. F. BUTLER was the President of this Bank, and in one of his letters to HOYT is to be found the "stated preaching of the Gospel," which stuck to him to the last day of his political life. It is quite probable that BUTLER wrote in good faith at the time; but the free and liberal style of conscience displayed in his after political operations was so widely at variance with these pious regrets, that an allusion to "stated preaching" never failed to raise a laugh at his expense. The full quotation is as follows:

"The only difficulty here is the want of the stated preaching of the Gospel. Had we a faithful and attentive minister, and were the people more anxious for and attentive to religion, I should have nothing to ask for but the continuance of health to make this place delightful. The contrast between Albany and Sandy Hill in this respect is great. You do not at all estimate as you ought, the peculiar privileges you enjoy. The Gospel is either a savior of 'life unto life,' or of 'death unto death.' And how can those escape who neglect so great salvation?"

Having had enough of banking, BUTLER resumed his law and chancery practice, or rather he mixed that with the banking, writing frequently to HOYT about his business. In one letter he complains of the Chancellor's decision against him; and, speaking of politics, says: "CLINTON is raving mad, besides being a fool." About 1819 or 1820 Mr. HOYT came to New-York and began the practice of law, devoting himself especially to chancery cases. Very soon after VAN BUREN also came to New-York, and the friendship between him and HOYT was cordial and intimate. BUTLER returned to Albany, where he remained several years, all the time in the most confidential relations with VAN BUREN and HOYT, and in a less degree with C. C. CAMBRELING, SAM. SWARTWOUT and other aspiring politicians. Mr. VAN BUREN'S friendship for HOYT appears to have a sort of gratitude for the latter's active and unquestioning services, while for BUTLER he had a certain degree of respect, growing out of the very decided superiority of the man. HOYT was clever, but not smart; faithful, but not dangerous. BUTLER was far ahead of VAN BUREN in talent, in tact, in shrewdness, and all the little practical knowledge that makes a successful politician. VAN BUREN was safe enough under the towering shadow of the hero of New-Orleans, but when left to himself he shrunk into comparatively contemptible dimensions:

"Pigmies, though perched on Alps, are pigmies still;
And pyramids are pyramids in vales."

Though for a time effectively served by the office-holders left to him by JACKSON, Mr. VAN BUREN soon began to dwindle. The defalcations of SWARTWOUT necessitated the new Collector that VAN BUREN was only too glad to have an excuse for appointing, and the mantle fell upon the shoulders of his faithful henchman, JESSE HOYT. By this time the Jacksonizing of the leading public departments had been completed; TANEY had done the job that DUANE repudiated, and, having been refused confirmation as Secretary of the Treasury by the Senate, managed to get advanced to the Supreme Court. Collectors, Postmasters, and all officers reachable by the hand of executive authority, had been reconstructed upon the basis of devotion to the appointing power. VAN BUREN succeeded to a political machinery nearly perfect in its way, though the way was anything but creditable to the inventor thereof. Under Mr. HOYT, the Custom-house and its dependencies were trained to the service of the master, and the political campaigns after 1834 were managed under the patronage and with the money of Government offices. BUTLER was made United States District Attorney in place of WM. M. PRICE, (who afterward took his own life.) Just before VAN BUREN became a candidate, the country was in the very ecstacy of happiness from the effects of the great Bank war, in which "the monster" was destroyed, but in its place a legion of little State Bank devils (like the Washington and Warren) let loose to fly their paper kites and witch the world with dreams of fortunes made by "speculation." Scarcely had the "Favorite Son of New-York" been inaugurated, when the bubble burst, and the crash of 1837 brought an insane people to what they had left of sober sense. Party principles had little to do with the smash, but party measures had a great deal. In the hopeless wreck of all financial schemes, it was of little consequence whether one advocated Benton's Mintdrops, Biddle's National Currency, Flagg's Safety Fund, or Snooks' "wild-cat;" there was currency of all sorts, worth from nothing to ten cents on a dollar, with no possible use for it at that. The currency tinkers had done their work, and the people reaped the barren harvest.

Yet with all these sins upon its back, including the flour riots organized and led by MOSES JACQUES and ALEXANDER MING, Jr., the Democratic Party was successfully nursed at the Custom-house teats; whoever else might go naked and hungry, the office-holders were safe, fat and sleek; specie payments had been suspended, but there was gold in the newly-invented Sub-Treasury, and the insiders did not fail to impress upon the outsiders the fact that Uncle Sam took good care of his own. Mr. HOYT'S term was stormy; but he was an even-tempered, quiet, self-possessed man, and very seldom said or did anything of sufficient importance to jot down for history. Indeed, he was scarcely more than a figure-head; his general course was (properly enough) dictated by the Secretary of the Treasury, (LEVI WOODBURY) and his appointments were directed almost entirely by Mr. VAN BUREN himself, through his familiar, BENJ. F. BUTLER. The Naval Office, for a long time occupied by E. T. THROOP, was given to WILLIAM S. COX; the Navy Agency was taken from JAMES K. PAULDING for the benefit of JOHN R. LIVINGSTON, though PAULDING was soothed with nearly two years' occupancy of a cabinet chair as Secretary of the Navy. HECTOR CRAIG, the Surveyor under SWARTWOUT, made room for the noisy semi-agrarian ELY MOORE; and equal changes were made in the lesser offices.

When VAN BUREN put himself on the track for the second term, the entire machinery of Federal office was called to his assistance. The Custom House and the Post-office "sent up their tale of men;" the money that kept up the well-fought war was per cented from officers' salaries, and the officers retaliated upon such merchants and other victims as fell within their clutches. The system of keeping accounts in the Custom House was peculiar, to say the least; the possibility that a single officer could bank millions to his own order, or keep it in his own pocket as long as he pleased, was not a powerful stimulative of accurate and unimpeachable balance sheets. The doings of SWARTWOUT were pestilent examples, and his entire immunity from punishment was a constructive guaranty in favor of the free-and-easy use of the public funds. How Mr. HOYT came forth from such a place, under such circumstances, the Congressional investigations best determine. At any rate, it is matter of small consequence now. There was, about those days, conspicuously printed in Whig newspapers, a list of officeholders who had embezzled, misused, lost, or otherwise made away with public moneys. New-York had her share, and the Customs Department was fully represented. Mr. HOYT, who, up to the time of his appointment, had been in very moderate circumstances, is said to have loaned nearly $1,000,000 to that famous bubble, the North American Trust and Banking Company, of which JOSEPH D. BEERS was the President, and DAVID LEAVITT, soon after, the Receiver. MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK was Vice-President, and JOHN LORIMER GRAHAM was Counselor; WALTER MEAD and D. E. TYLER were Cashiers. This institution is not forgotten, but we doubt if any one can tell how much of his large loans it paid back to Mr. HOYT.

As a politician Mr. HOYT never had a commanding position. He was passive, rather shrewd, inclined to peace and quietness, and if he now and then manifested a touch of ambition, it was spasmodic and amounted to nothing. Mr. VAN BUREN could trust him, and for that reason he made him Collector; Mr. BUTLER could depend upon his fidelity, and for that reason he secured his friendship. When Collectors were appointed in fact as well as in name, it was usual to select able and independent business men; but when JACKSON hitched the Custom-house to the Executive chair, and made it the conduit through which "public sentiment" was to be conveyed to the faithful, he wanted a superserviceable "friend," and if thoroughly serviceable, the less mind he had of his own the better. Mr. SWARTWOUT and Mr. HOYT were content to do as they were bid, and leave the consequences to the bidder.

VAN BUREN'S attempt to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor was a lamentable failure. Physically, he could not begin to compass the martial stride of Old Hickory, and mentally there was not the shadow of similarity—the one was Roman, heroic, blunt, out-spoken; the other was Machiavellian, politic, sly, insincere and tricky. SWARTWOUT had some of his master's flavor, and swaggered like Ancient Pistol; HOYT had been all his life pickled in VAN BUREN and BUTLER, and was no more nor less than a faint echo of their none too positive reality. But the whirlwind of 1840 swept patron and client away like chaff before the storm—more than three-fourths of all the States decided for the Whig candidate, WM. HENRY HARRISON, and Van Burenized Jacksonism was no more. Mr. HOYT was supplanted in the Custom-house by EDWARD CURTIS, an honored citizen and a prominent Whig, though not especially active as a politician. Mr. HOYT returned to the practice of law, preferring what there was still left of chancery business, and continued actively therein until within a few years, when age admonished a withdrawal from forensic labors. He still kept up his business, until shortly before he died, which event occurred but a few days since. We have written of him only from a political point, and in condemnation of the Jacksonian outrage of subordinating official station to party uses, not in intended reflection upon the man. Mr. HOYT always preserved the respect and esteem of those who knew him, and leaves no memory behind him, as a private citizen, at which the most exacting would cast a word.

The political campaign in which VAN BUREN was defeated was the first square fight between the Whig and Democratic Parties. In 1836 there were four or five candidates against him; the opposition had not then consolidated. In 1840 he had the unanimous nomination of his Convention, and the almost unanimous repudiation of the people. That was the era of log cabins and hard cider; the poets broke out into singing; a depreciated currency favored the issue of shinplasters, and these (particularly those of copper) were of political significance. There were Sub-Treasury coppers, anti-bank coppers, "not a cent for tribute" coppers, kitchen-cabinet coppers, Van Burens with fox heads, and all manner of devices. The political poetry of the day was, in some cases meritorious. We remember one of the earliest songs, a supposed convocation of the trees, to choose a king in place of old Hickory, which began:

"The Hickory tree is passing fast into the yellow leaf;
Great tree of trees the lord and pride, who now shall be our chief?
And every tree on hill and plain was sorely grieved to think
That such a very goodly tree could wither, fade and sink."

At the Convention it appeared that:

"The Massachusetts Oak displayed his princely head on high,
And through his mighty branches played the breeze of liberty;
The Whitewood cast its grateful shade o'er blooming Tennessee,
Its fragrance gladdened many a glade—it was a gallant tree."

There were allusions to WEBSTER, WHITE and some others, but none to CLAY; finally the enraptured poet wound up by deciding that "the Buckeye is our choice," meaning WM. H. HARRISON, of Ohio, the Buckeye State. VAN BUREN was contemptuously set down as "the Slippery Elm." Then there was the grand old chorus:

"Oh, have you heard the news from Maine, Maine, Maine, all gallant and true;
It is the bell a rolling on, for Tippecanoe and Tyler too;"

Which Tyler turned out to be the worst kind of a bad investment. And still more popular as a marching song for Whig processions.

"Van, Van, is a used-up man."

In the Autumn of 1840, there was a grand Whig Ratification at the Broadway House, nominally, but in fact all over town, when there was a procession miles long, and enthusiasm miles high for "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," when the magical eloquence of OGDEN HOFFMAN entranced to silence or moved to tempest the vast multitudes of the supporters of HARRISON. There was something like this enthusiasm in 1844, when we worked so bravely for HENRY CLAY, the only prominent statesman that ever drew men to him by personal magnetism—the only presidential candidate between WASHINGTON and LINCOLN for whom any great number of partisans worked and fought for himself alone. But this did not, nor did any other canvass before or after equal the almost insane enthusiasm of that of 1840, which sent VAN BUREN, BUTLER, HOYT, CAMBRELING, WRIGHT, MARCY, and the entire Albany Regency, bag and baggage, to that political perdition from which so few of them ever returned. Defeat is death in the Democratic creed. WRIGHT and MARCY managed to achieve a sickly resurrection, but the party *per se* was shaken beyond recovery. New men and new principles (so called) were tried with indifferent success; the path was downward, and ran rapidly, by way of POLK, PIERCE and BUCHANAN, to unavoidable oblivion.

What is there about the office of Collector that so surely uses up (politically) almost every man who undertakes it? It is easy to know the cause of SWARTWOUT'S eclipse. As for HOYT, his love of ease and quiet, added to firm belief in VAN BUREN, BUTLER and HOYT, as the political Trinity, may do for him. EDWARD CURTIS was the next Collector, holding the office but a short time, and leaving it without influence and with few political friends. Mr. CURTIS was a devoted friend of DANIEL WEBSTER, and sat at his death-bed. Not long afterward, Mr. CURTIS too died, some say almost heart-broken at the loss of the great Statesman of Massachusetts. CORNELIUS W. LAWRENCE followed; a prosperous and honored citizen. He held the office but a couple of years, we believe; retired into political nonentity, and very soon died of softening of the brain. HUGH MAXWELL succeeded LAWRENCE, administered four years or so, and retired; he is living at Nyack, but has pretty much abjured politics. GREENE C. BRONSON, once prominent in the political field, became Collector about 1852-53; retired soon after to the shades of private life, and thence to the grave. HEMAN J. REDFIELD, too, is dead; he was never eminent as a politician. AUGUSTUS SCHELL seems to be the only hard-shell on the list; he survives the fights of the coal-hole, the Custom-house, and even the sale of Tammany Hall. HIRAM BARNEY has shuffled off his official but not his mortal coil; he lives to tell the tale of his trials and sufferings. SIMEON DRAPER, the tall Governor whose pleasant face made sunshine, came after BARNEY, and went before him; a man of splendid physique, and seemingly booked for the extremest old age, went down before old age had fairly set in. Of the gentleman now in office, Mr. HENRY A. SMYTHE, we say nothing—it is pretty certain that he has bother enough on his hands already.

We might add many anecdotes of these men, but this article is already too long. On his retirement from office Mr. HOYT left a vast number of private and public letters, written by Butler, Barker, the two Van Burens, Cambreleng, James Gordon Bennett, Swartwout, Marcy, Flagg and others. These were subsequently printed, much to the uneasiness of the writers, and revealed a curious history of political wire-pulling and inside management. BUTLER was in constant communication with HOYT, and his letters, from 1819 to 1839, are really valuable materials for history. VAN BUREN, BUTLER, HOYT & Co., were deeply interested in the wild speculations of the day, and especially in what might properly be called wild-cat banking, though before the public they were vociferous against all sorts of banks, from the Philadelphia monster to the Washington and Warren rag-mill. But they are gone, with their low and their lofty ambitions; they lived to see the nation shoot far ahead of their conservative ideas, and the last one of the firm—Mr. HOYT—to see the triumph of the nation over the institution and the people to which—in the hope of a new lease of power—they attached their fortunes after the Harrison whirlwind had left them high and dry on the shores of the political ocean.

Honors to Admiral Tegethoff in New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, March 11.

Friday night last a very large number of natives of the Empire of Austria, resident in New-Orleans, assembled at the St. Louis Hotel to do honor to Admiral TEGETHOFF, of the Austrian navy. There were among them Austrians proper, Dalmatians, Styrians, Hungarians, Tyrolians, Bohemians, Silesians, and we know not of how many other nationalities, who forgot rivalries for the moment, and political jealousies, to do honor to a man of science and spirit. They had with them a band which played all the national airs of Austria, and a general hilarity prevailed throughout the large assembly, many of which had been sailors, or were otherwise acquainted with the waters, ports and people of the Adriatic. Feeling highly honored by the spontaneous expression of national feeling and respect, Admiral TEGETHOFF afterwards invited his guests into the rotunda of the St. Louis, where he ordered refreshments, and until 2 o'clock in the morning the merry glass went round. The toasts were first to the Emperor of Austria, and afterwards to Admiral TEGETHOFF, the Emperor NAPOLEON, and finally to "All Nations." The languages spoken were the German, Italian, Romaic Dialects, Sclavonic, French and English, and it was difficult to tell which predominated. Altogether it was the most interesting assembly ever gathered together in New-Orleans on a similar occasion. In the course of the conversation the highest respect was expressed for MAXIMILIAN and all the Imperial family of Austria, and whatever feeling of jealousy may heretofore have existed between the various nationalities of the Empire, on this occasion gave way to respect for a brave man and the Government in whose service he was.

Morgan's Men in Ohio.

The ex-rebel Gen. BASIL DUKE, late second in command to MORGAN, writes of the conduct of the rebel troops on the celebrated raid into Ohio:

"The disposition for wholesale plunder exceeded anything that any of us had ever seen before. The men seemed actuated by a desire to 'pay off' in the 'enemy's country,' all scores that the Federal army had chalked up in the South. The great cause for apprehension, which our situation might have inspired, seemed only to make them reckless. Calico was the staple article of appropriation—each man (who could get one) tied a bolt of it to his saddle, only to throw it away and get a fresh one at the first opportunity. They did not pillage with any sort of method or reason—it seemed to be a mania, senseless and purposeless. One man carried a bird-cage, with three canaries in it, for two days. Another one rode with a chafing-dish, which looked like a small metallic coffin, on the pummel of his saddle, until an officer forced him to throw it away. Although the weather was intensely warm, another still slung seven pairs of skates around his neck, and chuckled over his acquisition. I saw very few articles of real value taken—they pillaged like boys robbing an orchard. I would not have believed that such a passion could have been developed, so ludicrously, among any body of civilized men. At Piketon, Ohio, one man broke through the guard posted at a store, rushed in (trembling with excitement and avarice,) and filled his pockets with horn buttons. They would, with few exceptions, throw away their plunder after awhile, like children tired of their toys."

The General says that they were treated with distinguished attention by the citizens of Ohio:

"Before quitting Ohio it is but just to acknowledge the kind hospitality of the citizens. At every house that we approached the dwellers thereof, themselves absent, perhaps unable to endure a meeting that would have been painful, had left warm pies, freshly baked, upon the tables. This touching attention to our tastes was appreciated. Some individuals were indelicate enough to hint that the pies were intended to propitiate us, and to prevent the plunder of the houses."

Monkeys in the Cotton Fields.

A correspondent of the Galveston (Texas) *News* writes that in 1849 he owned a cotton plantation in Georgia, and that having occasion to visit the Island of Trinidad, he was persuaded to buy twenty-three monkeys, at a round price, to test their latent capacities for cotton picking. The letter adds:

"I was mighty well pleased when I received my monkeys. Their arrival turned my plantation topsy-turvey. For two weeks nothing was done by whites or blacks but play with the monkeys. The overseer got one of the brightest looking, and remained at his house most of the time watching the monkey's tricks, and I must confess that my wife, myself and children were in the same business. Seeing this would not pay, I began making preparations to go to work. I had reckoned on one negro managing ten monkeys, and five monkeys picking as much as three negroes.

"For the next two weeks, all hands, whites and blacks were engaged in the cotton fields, teaching monkeys. The result was somewhat different from my calculations. Instead of one negro managing ten monkeys, &c., it took ten negroes to manage one monkey, and then the monkey did not pick a pound or an ounce of cotton. I became disgusted, gave all my neighbors, that would accept, a monkey, and about a fortnight since sold the last eight to a traveling menagerie at $5 a piece. My monkey speculation has thrown me behind six weeks in cotton picking. The next time I go to Trinidad I don't believe I shall want any monkeys."

Collection of Direct Tax in Southern States.

It appears by a report from the Secretary of the Treasury sent to the Senate on Thursday, that there are now in office in each of the States of Virginia, South Carolina, Florida and Tennessee, three direct Tax Commissioners, receiving a salary of $3,000 per annum. There has been a necessity, not now existing, for retaining the Commissioners of those States in office, in consequence of sales of forfeited lands, the law granting a right of redemption for two years, to be determined by the Commissioners. The following Clerks are employed: In Virginia one at $1,880 per annum; in South Carolina one at $1,800, and one at $1,500; in Tennessee two are authorized to be employed at a salary of $1,800. Other assistants are employed in South Carolina to aid in performing the duties imposed by the Freedmen's Bureau Act of July 16, 1866.

The Secretary says that, unless it is proposed to resume the collection of the direct tax in a short time, the services of all these, excepting in South Carolina, may be dispensed with, the Commissioners of that State being charged by the above act with other duties. No collections of the tax have been made since the receipt by the officers engaged in the collection of the order of the Senate of Aug. 3, 1866, though the Commissioners have been instructed to receive all taxes voluntarily tendered after the notice of suspension of collections, and many tax-payers have availed themselves of this privilege for the purpose, as is supposed, of releasing their lands from the forfeiture created by law.

The Arkansas Legislature on the Present State Government.

The Legislature of Arkansas has adopted resolutions declaring that the present State Government is republican in form, and in conformity with the Constitution and Constitutional laws and treaties of the United States, and that of right it ought to be recognized as a member of the Federal Union, and admitted to representation in Congress; that this State Government cannot be properly changed, save in the manner pointed out in its own Constitution, or by a convention called under authority of law; and that all unauthorized efforts of portions of the citizens, voluntarily assembled for the purpose of changing the constitution and form of government, tend to anarchy, civil strife and the subversion of all law and order, which it is the duty of all good citizens to discourage, and by all legitimate means oppose. They say that the State relies upon the Constitutional duty of the Government of the United States, in all its departments—legislative, judicial and executive—to guarantee unto the State a Republican form of government, and protection against domestic violence.

POLICE COURTS.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

While our legislators at Albany have been discussing the very grave subject of the Social Evil, and questioning among themselves as to whether it would not be well to sanction its existence by law, under stringent restrictions and regulations, it would appear, if certain affidavits are to be believed, that a sharper, answering to the rather poetical name of FREDERICK SUSINA PUDDINGS, has been improving the scare that exists among the class of people whose business is to be legislated upon, by a most successful swindling dodge. Three complaints were lodged against the above-named individual yesterday, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, by the proprietors of houses of ill-fame in the lower part of the City. These complainants charge that PUDDINGS came to their establishments about a week since, and representing himself to be a Deputy Marshal, informed them that according to a State law recently enacted at Albany, it was necessary that they should each take out a license in order to carry on their otherwise unlawful business. He further stated that he was empowered by a "Board of Bordell," so-called, created under this law, to issue such license; that it would cost them $5 for permit to May 1, 1867, at which time they could renew for a year for $25. Believing his statements to be true, the parties paid him $5 each, for which they received a certificate worded as follows:

$5. CITY OF NEW-YORK. No. 125.

By the Board of Bordell Assessors:

Mrs. ——'s application for license is granted to keep a bordell at No. —— street, to keep —— girls and no more. To have a doctor to examine said girls every week, and report to the Sanitary Commission every quarter. Girls must show certificates when called for by Bordell Inspector. This application will be renewed after the 1st day of May, 1867, by paying an additional $20. This license will be revoked should any of the above be neglected, or any charge of theft, robbery or disorderly conduct be reported and the accused found guilty according to law.

Board of Bordell Inspectors.

By order of F. TALPERT, Bordell Marshal.

NEW-YORK, March 14, 1867.

Will be renewed until the first Monday in May, 1868.

Subsequently the victims learned that they had been swindled, and with the aid of the Police they at once set about the work of ferreting out the "Marshal." Yesterday they were successful, and late in the afternoon he was arrested. Justice DODGE held him for trial in default of $3,000 bail. It is said that a large number of the proprietors of such establishments have been thus defrauded within a short time by a company of pretenders of which the accused is said to be a member.

A VERY SERIOUS DISAPPOINTMENT.

Mr. GEORGE MARTIN, hailing from Pittsburg, Pa., arrived in New-York by an early train yesterday morning, intending to take passage for Liverpool in the steamship *City of Baltimore*, which sailed for that place at noon. He was detained by some important engagements at the hotel until about 11 o'clock, when he started post-haste for the vessel. While arranging with the Purser for a change of state-room, he felt a hand thrust in his pocket, and the same moment became conscious of the loss of his wallet containing $300. Turning quickly about, he observed a young man fleeing from the steamer, and suspecting him of the theft, Mr. MARTIN started in pursuit of him. As he reached the pier a confederate of the thief seized hold of him, and endeavored to detain him, but as the gentleman was the stronger he succeeded in disengaging himself from his grasp and continued the chase. After running a long distance after the pickpocket, he was fortunate enough to secure him, and handing him over to a Police officer, the trio started for the Court, where the accused was committed for trial without bail. Of course, considerable time was occupied in this transaction, and by the time it was gone through with, the steamer was on its way across the "pond." The disappointment seriously annoyed Mr. MARTIN, whose business required his speedy personal attention in Liverpool.

POCKET-BOOK SNATCHING.

Yesterday afternoon, as Mrs. MORSE, who dwells at No. 767 Sixth-avenue, was proceeding through Broadway with a lady friend, with the purpose of attending a *matinee* at Winter Garden, a well-dressed young man stepped up quickly, and snatching the porte-monnaie from her hand, ran rapidly away in the direction of the Fourth-avenue. The daring robbery was witnessed by Mr. NICHOLAS FISH, of No. 134 East Seventeenth-street, who happened to be close to the ladies at the time. He immediately pursued the rascal and caught him, after a short but spirited chase. When taken before Justice DODGE, the accused gave his name as THOMAS BROWN. He was committed for trial without bail. The ladies were not a little disappointed when informed by the Magistrate that the place of amusement to which they were going had been suddenly destroyed by fire, and they returned homeward wiser for the day's unpleasant experience with a pocket-book snatcher.

ROBBING A NIECE.

ARABELLA WOODFORD, a girl stopping at a house in Thompson-street, appeared as complainant against a man named THOMAS H. CORWIN, who is said to be her uncle, on the charge of breaking her trunk lid, and stealing a large quantity of jewelry from a little box within, while the inmates of the house were engaged at breakfast yesterday morning. The accused was held for trial in default of $500 bail.

CRUEL CARMEN.

Two drivers on the University-place Railroad line were yesterday arrested upon the charge of driving a lame horse attached to a car. The animal was suffering at the time from a very great swelling of the right hind leg, which made it almost impossible for it to walk. Both the accused were held for trial at Special Sessions.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

At a late hour on Friday night as Mr. ROBERT BROTH, a Custom-house Inspector, was proceeding homeward through Mercer-street, he was stopped by Officer JOHN FOLEY, of the Eighth Precinct, who desired to know who he was, and where he was going. Deeming the inquiries exceedingly impertinent, the Inspector declined to answer them, when the Policeman took hold of him for the purpose of arresting him. As he did so, BROTH drew his revolver, and aiming it at the Metropolitan, threatened to shoot him. He was soon disarmed, however, and taken into custody. The magistrate committed him for examination, in default of $300 bail.

YORKVILLE COURT—KELLY, JUSTICE.

RECKONED WITHOUT HIS HOST.

WARNER BAROY, Captain of a canal-boat lying at the foot of Seventy-ninth-street, E. R., was brought into Court upon the complaint of Mr. HENRY J. SILLECK, Jr., a coal merchant, who charges the prisoner with the larceny of sixteen tons of coal, valued at $94. The stolen property is said to have been sold by the accused, on private account, to various parties, for the purpose, as he (BAROY) says, of procuring funds with which to purchase new boat lines. In this matter he failed to consult the owner of the coal, and hence his arrest. Not being able to furnish the required surety of $500, the Captain was imprisoned for trial.

INSTIGATING THEFT.

A woman named CATHERINE HOGAN was complained against by DANIEL CULHANE, residing at the corner of Eleventh-avenue and Forty-second-street, who alleges that she has been guilty within a few weeks past of instigating his little daughter, but nine years of age, to rob him of sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to about $92. A $5 note was found on the person of the accused, which Mr. CULHANE identifies as his property, and his daughter swears that it is one of a number of bills which she was thus induced to steal. CATHERINE was locked up for examination.

DESCENT UPON A JUVENILE GAMBLING HOUSE.—About 10 o'clock last night Capt. GARLAND detailed Officers GALLAGHER, MULLIGAN and BARBER, and sent them to No. 136 Baxter-street, where they found ten half-grown boys engaged in playing cards. These juvenile gamblers were arrested, and locked up in the Spring-street Station-house. They will be taken before Justice DOWLING to-day for examination.

FIRE IN WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET.—At 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the small frame building of JOHN MACKENNA, on Fourteenth-street, near Eleventh-avenue. The interior of the premises was completely burned out occasioning a loss of $1,500. Insured for $1,100 in the Relief.

Beautiful Hair.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Waters' Piano-Fortes.
Grand, Square and Upright. Melodeons, Parlor, Church and Cabinet Organs. The best manufactured. To let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly installments received. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & CO.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Genin has introduced his Spring Style Hats for ladies, gentlemen, misses, boys and infants.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

MARRIED.

INWOOD—HAMMOND.—On Tuesday, March 19, at St. Paul's Church, Charleston, S. C., by Rev. Dr. Hanckel, HENRY CREADE INWOOD, of Middlesex, England, to ELISABETH, only child of Ogden Hammond.

DIED.

BROOKS.—At Katonah, N. Y., on Saturday, March 23, Mrs. HANCY BROOKS, the beloved wife of the late Richard Brooks.

The relatives and friends are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday at 1 o'clock, at the above place.

BEACH.—On Thursday evening, March 21, MINNIE COLLES, only daughter of Edward P. and Elizabeth A. Beach, in the 9th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father, No. 33 2d-place, South Brooklyn, on Monday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BARRY.—After a short illness, THOMAS BARRY, at his residence, No. 262 Mott-st., at 10 o'clock last night.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DENISON.—On Saturday, March 23, at Oneida, N. Y., MARY W., wife of Lyman Denison, and daughter of the late N. B. Wilber.

DEAS.—At Bloomingdale, on Saturday, March 23, CHARLES DEAS, artist, in the 49th year of his age.

His relatives and friends and those of his brother-in-law, Dr. Robert Watts, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Monday afternoon, the 25th inst., at 4 o'clock.

HINCHMAN.—On Saturday morning, March 23, Mrs. JANET BRUCE HINCHMAN, in the 99th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st., on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HIGGINS.—On Tuesday, Feb. 19, at the Hotel de Nord, Cannes, France, JAMES J., eldest son of John and Mary T. Higgins, aged 26 years, 5 months and 24 days.

The friends of the family are requested to attend a solemn Requiem Mass at St. Joseph's Church, corner of West Washington place and 6th-av., on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., for the repose of his soul.

KEELER.—On Friday, March 22, STEPHEN KEELER, in the 79th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Adaline Shook, No. 351 West 34th-st., this day, (Sunday,) the 24th inst., at 2 P. M.

SALISBURY.—On Friday, March 22, CHARLES BAILES SALISBURY, only son of S. C. and C. M. Salisbury, aged 14 years, 9 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, March 24, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 135 West 14th-st. His remains will be taken to Troy.

VANDERBILT.—Suddenly, on Saturday, March 23, JOHN J. VANDERBILT, aged 38 years, 5 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 716 Washington-st., on Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Nyack for interment.

WILLIAMSON.—In New-Orleans, La., on Thursday, Feb. 28, AMOR J. WILLIAMSON, in the 44th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, 62d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., at 12 o'clock on Sunday, March 24. His friends and those of the family are invited to attend without further notice. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

☞ The members of Normal Lodge No. 523, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned and required to attend a special communication of the Lodge, to be held at its Rooms, No. 594 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Sunday, March 24, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, precisely, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother AMOR J. WILLIAMSON. The members of the Masonic fraternity are respectfully invited to attend.

WILLIAM F. COSTENBADER, Master.

ANDREW BLAKE, Secretary.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 123.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 21, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of East Twelfth-street, stout built, dark brown hair, round face, five feet ten inches high, straight reddish-brown whiskers all around; dressed as follows: No hat, dark overcoat, dark vest, dark striped pants, striped woolen shirt and bluish web drawers. Found on the person the following articles: Around his neck was a Roman Catholic charm; in his pocket was part of a history of the war and a tobacco-box. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS,
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1867.

FROM TIME TO TIME, FORGED PAPERS in the name of some officer of these works are circulated to obtain money for persons claiming to be in distress, from accident or otherwise.
These works never sign such papers under any such circumstances.
HORATIO ALLEN, President.
W. P. TROWBRIDGE, Vice-President.
J. W. STRATTON, Secretary and Treasurer.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO AN important auction sale of ancient and modern oil paintings, comprising over 200; a great portion from the American Art Gallery, for encouragement of American artists, to be sold by DANIEL A. MATHEWS, auctioneer, at No. 658 Broadway, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, March 26, 27 and 28, at 7½ o'clock.

NEW AND IMPORTANT WORK.—LECTURES ON CHRISTIAN UNITY, by Rev. T. S. PRESTON, Pastor of St. Ann's Church, 8th-st., 1 vol. crown, 8vo. Price $1 50. Published by D. & J. SADLIER, No. 31 Barclay-st., and for sale at J. B. KIRKER'S, No. 599 Broadway, ROBERT CODDINGTON, No. 366 Bowery.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR—Late Rev. Dr. HAWKS' charge. Rev. GEORGE F. SEYMOUR will officiate for this congregation on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the large Chapel of the University on Washington-square. It is expected that the new chapel in East 25th-st., (built in memoriam of the late Rector,) will be ready for occupancy by Easter next.

POSTPONED.—THE FOURTH LECTURE OF the course before the Young Men's Association of St. Timothy's Church, has been unavoidably postponed. An early announcement will be made through these columns of the time and place of its delivery.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND OTHER religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following Wards every SABBATH, as follows, viz.:
First Ward—27 Greenwich-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
Fifth Ward—No. 74 West Broadway, 3 P. M.
Sixth Ward—No. 122 Leonard-st., 3 P. M.
Tenth Ward—No. 139 Canal-st., 7½ P. M.
Eleventh Ward—No. 23 Avenue D, 3½ and 7½ P. M.
Eleventh Ward—No. 44 Avenue C (German,) 7½ P. M.
Thirteenth Ward—No. 79 Columbia-st., 3½ and 7½ P. M.
Fourteenth Ward—No. 201 Elm-st., 3 P. M.
Fifteenth Ward—No. 60 Bleecker-st., 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
Sixteenth Ward—No. 273 West 26th-st., 7½ P. M.
Eighteenth Ward—East 22d-st., near 1st-av., 7½ P. M.
Nineteenth Ward—Lexington-av., corner of East 46th-st., 3½ P. M.
Twentieth Ward—No. 449 11th-av. 3½ P. M.
GEO. J. MINGINS, Superintendent of Missions.

ZION'S REFRESHING SHOWERS.—A new Revival Hymn and Tune Book containing nearly 300 Hymns and Tunes, principally used by Whitfield, Wesley, Knapp, Nettleton, Finney, Earl, Hammond and other Evangelists in their revival meetings. It is one of the best books ever published for such services, as well as for Sunday-schools and Social Meetings. Price, paper covers, 30 cents, $3 25 per dozen, $25 per 100. Board covers 35 cents, $4 per dozen, $30 per 100. Cloth Embossed Gilt 50 cents, $5 per dozen, $40 per 100. Mailed at the retail price. Compiled by Horace Waters, author of "S. S. Bell," Nos. 1 and 2, "Choral Harp," "Day School Bell," "Athenæum Collection," "Christian Melodist," &c. Just issued by C. M. TREMAINE, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—REV. DR. MUHLENBURG WILL preach a sermon on the subject of the *Midnight Mission*, in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av., corner 35th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All thoughtful persons who feel an interest in this truly Christian work, and desire to listen to a plain statement of facts in relation to it, are invited to attend, by the Committee of the Midnight Mission.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of the City of New-York, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st.; monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Essay by Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT. Pastor New-England Church. Subject—*Woman's Influence and Woman's Duty.* Young men especially invited.
L. BOLTON BANGS, Recording Secretary.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH—HENRY-ST., CORner of Scammel.—The Rector, Rev. SAMUEL J. CORNEILLE, will repeat, by request, his sermon on *Ritualism*, on SUNDAY MORNING, March 24. In the evening he will preach specially to young men. Services to commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are invited.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 24th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also at the corner of Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3½ o'clock P. M. All seats free.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION.—Free seats. Protestant Episcopal services in 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., in the building hitherto used by the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, EVERY SUNDAY, beginning March 24. Rector, Rev. ABBOTT BROWN. Hours of service 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the Original Mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. The public are much interested in the improvement. order and singing of these children.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., every SUNDAY, in the French Church, on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. On Sunday evening the third of the course to young men will be delivered.

STRANGERS' SUNDAY HOME.—REV. DR. DEEMS will preach in the chapel of the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock. All the seats are free. Strangers cordially invited. University-place cars from Astor House lead to the spot.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, on subjects pertaining to the present condition of the Church and Nations, and the immediate coming of the Lord. Seats free. No collections.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL begin on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in his church on 4th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., a course of lectures on the Social Condition of Women, their Work, Education, Home, Social and Public Life. Subject of the first lecture—*Women and Work.*

THE ORDINATION SERVICES OF Rev. H. M. SCHAFFER, Pastor elect of the First German Baptist Church of this City, will take place at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, 2d-av., SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Members of Baptist Churches are requested to attend.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. H. H. MORRELL will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 7½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. The afternoon service for deaf mutes next WEDNESDAY at 7½ o'clock P. M. Rev. F. C. EWER will preach.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP POTTER WILL administer the rite of Confirmation in the Protestant Episcopal Church of Our Lord, southwest corner 8th-av. and 34th-st., on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. The many friends who have aided this church are invited to attend.

THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP POTTER will administer the Rite of Confirmation THIS (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Protestant Episcopal Church of Our Lord, southwest corner of 8th-av. and 34th-st. The many friends who have aided this Church are invited to attend.

WEST FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer meeting at 8 A. M., and baptizing in the evening. The meetings will be continued every evening through the week, except Saturday evening.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE PAStor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Class-meeting at 9 A. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers' class at close of morning sermon. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

MARRIAGE AS A MEANS OF REGENERATION.—Subject of a discourse by the Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES in the Swedenborgian House of Worship 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited. Seats free.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Delancey and Rivington sts. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½ and 7. At 3 P. M., by Mr. R. MOORE. Evening subject—*Prisons of the New Testament.* Seats free. All invited.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. G. L. DEMAREST will preach in National Hall, corner 4th-av. and 129th-st., SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Subject: *Are Universalists Infidels?* Services commence at 3 o'clock. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. A cordial invitation extended to all.

REV. J. M. PEEBLES WILL SPEAK before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st. on SUNDAY at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. The Children's Progressive Lyceum will meet at 2½ P. M.

CIRCLES HELD FOR SPIRIT COMMUNION at Lamartine Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 29th-st., EVERY SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Doors open from 10 to 11 A. M. and from 7 to 8 P. M.

THE RIGHT REV. S. P. McILVAINE, Bishop of Ohio, will preach in the Church of the Atonement, Home Chapel, East 29th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, the 24th inst. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SPIRITUALISTS' MEETING—DODWORTH Hall. Mr. JAMES speaks at 10½ and Miss HUTCHINSON at 7½. 3 o'clock. Conference: *Does Spiritualism Furnish the Basis of Genuine Religion?* The public are invited.

CONFIRMATION—WILL BE ADMINISTERED SUNDAY MORNING by the Rt. Rev. Bishop POTTER in the Church of St. John Baptist, (Dr. DUFFIE'S,) Lexington-av., corner 35th-st. Strangers provided with seats.

REV. DR. ALEXANDER H. VINTON will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½, at the Church of the Redemption, 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music. Services in the morning, at 10½. Seats are all free.

WHY SHOULD UNIVERSALISTS PRAY? Rev. G. L. DEMAREST will answer SUNDAY EVENING, at the Second Universalist Church, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers always welcome.

REV. DR. PRICE WILL DELIVER THE third of the course of sermons to young men, on SUNDAY EVENING, in the church on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 7½ o'clock. Service in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

HAS THE TRUMPET SOUNDED?—THE Prophet SNOW will preach the "sure word of prophecy" on SUNDAY at 3 P. M., in the University, Washington-square. Seats free. Subject—*The Great Trumpet and Gathering of Israel.*—ISA. xxvii., 12, 13.

EVERETT ROOMS, NO. 1,296 BROADWAY, near 34th-st. EVENING—*The Unitarian God not the God of Nature or of Scripture.* Services at 7½ o'clock P. M. Preaching also at 10½ o'clock A. M. Seats free.

THE FUNERAL SERMON IN MEMORY of the late Rev. Peter Schermerhorn Chauncey, D. D., will be preached by Rev. HENRY E. MONTGOMERY, D. D., on SUNDAY, March 24, at 10½ A. M., in St. James' Church, Hamilton-square, 69th-st., near 3d-av.

YORKVILLE EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 84th-st., near 4th-av. Rev. WM. DYMOND will preach in the MORNING, and Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., in the EVENING.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Madison-av. and 29th-st.—Rev. JOHN DE WITT, of Irvington, N. Y., will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, March 24, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

REV. H. E. MONTGOMERY, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Incarnation, will preach in St. Barnabas' Chapel, Mulberry-st., between Bleecker and Houston, two blocks from Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 29, at 7½ o'clock.

NO. 814 BROADWAY, AT 3 P. M.—DISCUSSION on the *Inspiration of the Bible.* At 7½ P. M., W. H. CHANEY, Esq., will lecture upon the *Plan of Salvation.* Seats free.

CONFIRMATION.—CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, for Seamen, corner of Pike-slip and South-st.—By Right Rev. HORATIO POTTER, D. D., SUNDAY, March 24, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

REV. C. D. JACKSON, D. D., LECTURES on *The Social Economy of the Future Life*, in St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., on Fridays in Lent, at 12 o'clock. Seats free.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST.—Preaching by Rev. T. F. HILDRETH, MORNING and EVENING.

WANTED—A BOX IN THE POST-OFFICE. Address E. C., care J. M. Burnet, No. 64 William-st.

SELECTIONS.

CUI BONO?

FROM "DRIFT, A SEA-SHORE IDYL," BY GEORGE ARNOLD.

A harmless fellow, wasting useless days,
Am I: I love my comfort and my leisure;
Let those who wish them, toil for gold and praise;
To me this Summer day brings more of pleasure.

So, here upon the grass I lie at ease,
While solemn voices from the Past are calling,
Mingled with rustling whispers in the trees,
And pleasant sounds of water idly falling.

There was a time when I had higher aims
Than thus to lie among the flowers, and listen
To lisping birds, or watch the sunset's flames
On the broad river's surface glow and glisten.

There was a time, perhaps, when I had thought
To make a name, a home, a bright existence:
But time has shown me that my dreams were naught
Save a mirage that vanished with the distance.

Well, it is gone: I care no longer now
For fame, for fortune, or for empty praises;
Rather than wear a crown upon my brow,
I'd lie forever here among the daisies.

So you, who wish for fame, good friend, pass by:
With you I surely cannot think to quarrel:
Give me peace, rest, this bank whereon I lie,
And spare me both the labor and the laurel!

How Gold Coins are Counted and Counterfeits Detected.—The coin is sent into the "Gold" Bureau in the New-York Sub-Treasury from banks, the Custom-house and other sources, where it is counted and examined. The coin counters take a bag of specie, empty it upon a table and assort it, separating the smaller from the larger coin, not by the slow process of handling each piece, but by throwing it into a sieve, which by the simple act of agitation permits the smaller pieces to drop through into a sieve with smaller holes, and so on until the separation is completed. This apparatus is the invention of Mr. E. H. Birdsall, the Superintendent of the Department, who has been in this branch of the Government employ for over twenty years. After the coins are assorted, they are examined to detect counterfeits. This is done rapidly, but so accustomed are the clerks to handle coin that they never fail to discover counterfeits or filled pieces. I was shown several specimens of the counterfeiters' work, which have been purchased by Mr. Birdsall as curiosities. One was a $20 gold piece, to all appearance as perfect as possible; the weight was correct, as also were the size and general character, but it was a filled coin. The operators take a saw with which they cut through the edge of the piece, separating it in half. They then prepare the material which is to supply the abstracted gold, and insert it between the halves. The whole is then submitted to pressure and heat at the same time, by which the union is made perfect. The piece is then remilled and ready for reissue.

Antiquarians may remember that the gold pieces they used to carry were of different color; some were yellow and others brassy in hue, while others were of a copper color. The reason for this is explained thus: When the gold poured into mint from California in large quantities, as it did soon after the discovery of the precious metal, the machinery of the mint was insufficient to thoroughly separate the silver from it and consequently it was coined with a large proportion of that alloy giving it a brassy hue. Now the machinery is perfect and all gold coined has a copper hue. In a handful of gold one may see almost half a dozen shades of color, and when this fact is considered it will be seen that the counterfeiter has no easy task before him. But so expert are some of the fellows that they have actually prepared filled pieces which they could not detect themselves, and finally adopted a mark, which they placed upon the head of Liberty, on the face, so that they could identify it again. Experts in handling coin soon came to detect the filled pieces by the appearance which they bore in consequence of having been subjected to heat in the reunion, but the operators baffled the application of this test by putting in circulation at the same time a number of perfect coins which had also been subjected to heat. Now it requires men of large experience in handling coin to detect the imperfection. Counterfeits of base metal entire are easy of detection. If a counterfeit or filled coin comes into the gold room, it is cut through, and then returned to the party sending it, who is required to substitute good money for it.

After the coin is assorted and examined it is counted, but not in the way people ordinarily count money. A known quantity—say $500 or $1,000 is placed in one scale and coin poured into the other until it is counterbalanced. Then there may be a slight variation, but not sufficient to announce the absence of one coin, and the variation is attributed to the wearing of the gold by circulation, and the amount of the scale is considered correct. In this way $5,000 are counted, and then they are deposited in a bag and ready to be sent to the safe, but not however before one bag has been weighed against another, and thus all errors in amount are guarded against.—*New-York Letter in Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

"Cranky Men" in Australia.—"Misfortune makes us acquainted with strange bedfellows," and truly this proverb is fully exemplified "on the Wallaby." I have met men from almost every quarter of the globe, and almost every grade in society supplies its representative—literally from the peer to the peasant. A noble Viscount, whom I have met "bullock driving," was, upon his coming to the title, discovered, after some difficulty, hut-keeping for two shepherds, at a sheep station on the Burrowa River, New South Wales. He is now, I believe, living on his estate in the old country. Lawyers and "old lags," doctors and "Pentonvilles," B. A.'s and agricultural laborers, counter-jumpers, mechanics, and, indeed, "all sorts of men," are to be seen "on the Wallowby." Worn-out old men, who are only fit for the Benevolent Asylum, and "cranky men" form by no means a quota of the whole. There is an incredible number of the latter constantly going the rounds, pitied and fed by the settlers, and unmercifully chaffed by their "fellow-travelers." I have met these unfortunates in the depth of Winter, wet and miserable, with scarcely a rag to cover them, and sometimes carrying the most incongruous materials to represent a "swag." One I saw, not long since, with a piece of old wool-pack, in which he had rolled some empty bottles, and this comprised the whole of his bedding. I am not aware that the sad state of these men has attracted the attention of the authorities sufficiently for the inquiry to be made as to the cause of their mental aberration; but this I do know, that they are supposed to have been "hocussed" at bush public houses, where they have spent their money, and the landlords of which have resorted to this means of saving their grog, and getting possession of the check. Whether the landlords really commit this crime or not I cannot say; at any rate, they have the credit of it, and I can vouch for the fact that I have lately seen men with a "loose shingle," who, a few months since, were in perfect possession of their senses. It is a well-known fact, about which there is no sort of secrecy, that a bushman will go to one of these houses, and handing his check over the bar, request to be told when it is finished. For a check of three or four pounds he may get two days' drinking, and for anything under thirty pounds about a week, and so on. I have heard of instances in which men with two or three years' earnings of upwards of one hundred pounds have been brought in debt after three days. These men are generally safe from "hocussing," and it is those who change their checks and keep the money in their pockets, paying as they go, who are generally supposed to be the victims. However shocking these facts may appear, they are, nevertheless, far from being overdrawn.—*Dickens' All the Year Round.*

A Poet of the People.—The fact that a century has just passed away since the birth of the poet Bloomfield will be remarked, perhaps, by here and there one. The author of "The Farmer's Boy" was not a Burns or a Shakespeare, that he should have his festival and his celebration ode at this distance of time. His muse was a very lowly one, and, like himself, unambitious of distinction. The simple pleasures of "Giles," the homely virtues of "Richard and Kate," the natural beauties around "Euston's Watered Vale;" or the impressions of an autumn ramble by "the Banks of Wye," were the themes on which he loved to meditate, leaning on his "old oak table" in the garb of a working shoemaker. His poems were for the many, who demand nothing in verse of greater rarity than "Spring's morning smiles;" who can themselves smile—and feel it no disgrace—

> At the arch meaning of a kitten's face,

and who are not likely to be shocked by the picture of a plowman woke up from the transient bliss of his dreams by the pain of his chilblains. The time has been, indeed, when Bloomfield was the fashion among a more fastidious class. Handsome editions of his poems were in demand; young ladies addressed complimentary verses to him; and Mr. Capel Lofft, his steadfast friend, forced him, despite his bashfulness, to show himself in society. As he himself has expressed it, he was "flung at arm's length into publicity." But all this occurred in an age of Bœotian simplicity compared with the present. Thompson had written; but Wordsworth was only beginning to write on similar themes, from that deeper insight into nature, and with that mastery of expression, which threw the "Farmer's Boy," and even the charming ballad of "Richard and Kate," far back into the shade. The fact is not to be disputed that a new world of poetic culture and intellectual growth has rolled in its vast bulk between our own times and those of the shoemaker's success. But granting the fact of divergence in its fullest extent, and admitting the old-fashioned simplicity of their subject, there is still something in the poems of Bloomfield that we would not willingly let die. There is, for one thing, that thorough honesty of purpose, that innocence of all intellectual vice, in a word, that virtue of sincerity, for which a higher culture and a richer fancy are but poor substitutes. We, therefore, who address ourselves to simple folk like Bloomfield himself, as well as to those more favored by fortune, have resolved that the author of "The Farmer's Boy" shall have his little centenary in these pages. Thousands of his simpler countrymen have found instruction and delight in his poems in bygone days, and some few of these thousands may remain who will feel nothing but pleasure that his name and merits should be recalled to their remembrance.—*"A Poet of the People," in the People's Magazine.*

Duel Arising Out of a Love Affair.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Star* writes: "The duel which came off on Saturday morning, of which the son of a minister and a Count were the belligerents, has furnished at least two days' gossip in every *salon* and circle of Paris. The wildest stories have been circulated as to the cause of this hostile meeting, the true motives of which I shall relate. Paris society possesses a fair Hungarian. The lady for some months looked with a not favorable eye on the pretensions of M. le Comte de ——, 'who strove and not in vain,' as says the song, to win her favor. This valuable possession he seems to have acquired, and believed himself its undisputed master. Alas! for M. le Comte, the fair Hungarian became acquainted with M. A—— X——, son of one of the Ministers, and consented to receive his visits during the supposed absence of her former admirer. Lovers and husbands invariably return when their presence is least required. Last Wednesday, M. le Comte presented himself at his accustomed hour at the apartment of *la belle Hongroise*, and to his surprise was positively refused admittance on the plea of the lady being too unwell to receive him. Much alarmed, he insisted on entering her boudoir. To his amazement the door was locked. The fact excited his suspicion; he burst it open in time to witness the precipitate retreat of M. X—— through the window opening on the balcony. A challenge was exchanged and seconds chosen through the course of Thursday, but not with sufficient secresy to preven the affair reaching the ears of his Excellency the Minister, who, hearing it was arranged to take place the next morning at Versailles, gave notice to the Prefect of Police, and himself started at an unearthly hour for the St. Lazare Station, where he roused up sleepy officials, and steamed down by special train for the city of the Grand Monarque. There he was received by the police authorities, and instantly drove off to the Bois Satory in search of the combatants, who, meanwhile, were quietly settling their own affairs in the neighborhood of Neuilly, A—— X—— wounding his adversary severely. The meeting between the irate Excellency and his love-stricken son can be more easily imagined than described."

Dismal Electioneering.—A story is going about the London Clubs of a candidate for a vacant seat in Parliament. He was walking through the streets of the borough with his attorney, when a neutral voter was pointed out. The legal adviser said that the candidate had better tackle the voter at once. "What is his profession?" said the candidate. "I am not sure," was the reply, "but I rather think that he is a trunkmaker." "How do you do, how do you do, my dear sir?" says the candidate. "How very fortunate that I have made your acquaintance. Mrs. X. has been traveling about a good deal lately, and has worn out her trunk. Please make me the very best trunk that you possibly can." "I am much flattered by your commands," said the voter, "but I am not a trunkmaker." "O yes, you are," says the candidate. "No, indeed, I am not," says the voter. "Then, pray, what are you?" says the candidate. "If you please, Sir, I am a coffinmaker." "O, that will do just as well," said Mr. X., the candidate, "Please make me a coffin; the very best coffin you possibly can." The voter said—"Please, Sir, you are joking—now, I don't like that." Mr. X. in reply, "Never was more serious in my life." "Well," says the voter, "all is fair in the way of business. But please give me a written order." "By all manner of means," said Mr. X., who at once gave the written order. About a week after a hearse with plumes and feathers drew up at a comfortable family mansion in one of the London parks, and out came a coffin. The servants were horrified, and declined to take the dark object indoors. The undertaker was inexorable. Mr. X. was at dinner; and, being interrogated by his servant, desired the coffin to be brought into the house. But where shall we put it, said Mrs. X.? Under the bed, said Mr. X. To this Mrs. X. decidedly objected. Soon all the servants came and began to insinuate symptoms of giving warning. They could not think of abiding in the house with a coffin. Mr. X. then ordered it to be taken to his chambers in the Temple. On one of his friends asking him what he had done with his coffin, he admitted that he had put a whole set of voluminous law reports into it. The said candidate is likely to hear more of this when he goes among his newly-forming acquaintance in the borough.—*Newcastle (Eng.) Chronicle.*

The Pine Forest of Ravenna.—The spaces of this great forest form the haunt of innumerable living creatures. Lizards run about by myriads in the grass. Doves coo among the branches of the pines, and nightingales pour their full-throated music all day and night from thickets of white thorn and acacia. The air is sweet with aromatic scents; the resin of the pine and juniper, the mayflowers and acacia blossoms, the violets that spring by thousands in the moss, the wild roses and faint honeysuckles which throw fragrant arms from bough to bough of ash or maple, join to make one most delicious perfume. And though the air upon the neighboring marsh is poisonous, here it is dry, and spreads a genial health. The sea wind, murmuring through these thickets at nightfall or misty sunrise, conveys no fever to the peasants stretched among their flowers. They watch the red rays of sunset flaming through the columns of the leafy hall and flaring on its fretted rafters of entangled boughs; they see the stars come out, and Hesper gleam, an eye of brightness, among dewy branches; the moon walks silver-footed on the velvet tree-tops, while they sleep beside the camp-fires; fresh morning wakes them to the sound of birds and scent of thyme and twinkling of dewdrops on the grass around. Meanwhile ague, fever and death have been stalking all night long about the plain, within a few yards of their couch, and not one pestilential breath has reached the charmed precincts of the forest. You may ride or drive for miles along green aisles between the pines in perfect solitude; and yet the creatures of the wood, the sunlight and the birds, the flowers and tall majestic columns at your side, prevent all sense of loneliness or fear. Huge oxen haunt the wilderness—gray creatures, with mild eyes and branching horns and stealthy tread. Some are patriarchs of the forest, the fathers and mothers of many generations who have been carried from their sides to serve in plows or wagons on the Lombard plain. Others are yearling calves, intractable and ignorant of labor. In order to subdue them to the yoke, it is requisite to take them very early from their native glades, or else they chafe and pine away with weariness. Then there is a sullen canal which flows through the forest from the marshes to the sea; it is alive with frogs and newts and interminable snakes. You may see these serpents basking on the surface among thickets of the flowering rush, or coiled about the lily leaves and flowers,—huge monsters, slippery and speckled, the tyrants of the fen.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

Miracles in Compound Interest.—The clever gentlemen in Paris who have discovered a method of spending money, and yet receiving it again—a resurrection of capital—have found an English interpreter, who enthusiastically recommends coöperative societies to adopt the system. It is simple enough. Suppose you expend £100 with a coöperative society, of course paying cash. Out of this the society sets apart £6 5s. for investment, of course at compound interest, and calculates that in fifty-nine years it will be able to repay you or your heirs the £100 you expended. Our pamphleteer puts a supposititious case to show how this would work. A man married at twenty-five, spends $300 a year regularly with the society, dies at sixty. By the time he is fifty, his "obligation warrants" will cancel his annual expenditure, enabling him to invest his whole income, and after his death the society will give his widow a comfortable income for twenty-five years more. "If," says this financial enthusiast, "it could be insured that such a system should be pursued through generations, a grandfather's expenditure might, after having procured his son a life income, actually serve for the support of his grandson"—which certainly sounds rather like a paradox, and appears to lead to the conclusion that the more the grandfather spent the better off would the grandson be. "Nothing dies," says the French originator of the scheme; "every thing is renewed"—even money. Be prodigal in youth, and you will die a millionaire. Perhaps it is cruel to remind the promulgators of this beautiful theory that there is a limit to the possibility of investment at compound interest. Arithmetic assures us that if Adam had invested a farthing at five per cent, compound interest it ought by this time to have grown to a considerable number of globes of gold, each as big as our planet. But, then, where are the globes of gold to come from? If anybody could find them, it would be M. Paul Dalloz.—*London Globe.*

A Poet's Friends.—It has been said by a great writer that William Cowper is the most popular of English poets, and, if we exclude Shakespeare, this assertion is correct. All who read poetry have read "The Task," perhaps the only didactic poem in the language which is thoroughly readable—have laughed over John Gilpin's surprising horsemanship, and felt the exquisite pathos of the lines "To Mary," and of that singularly beautiful poem written upon the receipt of his mother's picture. The freshness, the vigorous good sense, and the fine English spirit which pervade Cowper's poems, must strike every reader. He is always clear in meaning, wholesome in thought, honest in purpose. He has strong views, and expresses them strongly. He is sometimes prejudiced and even intolerant, but he is always loveable, a man to shake heartily by the hand, a man to sympathize with and pity, and to treat with the affection we feel for a brother or a dear friend; and many who are familiar with the poet's life, and with his inimitable letters, have this kind of feeling for him. He was a sorrow-stricken man, for the madness cloud hung over him through the greater portion of his life, but from the cradle to the grave he was tenderly watched and cared for. Loving women tendered him as only women can, and he repaid their devotion with a poetical immortality.—*Home Memories of Cowper in the People's Magazine.*

The Lark and the Owlet.—"Mother, are there any of us beyond those mountains?" said an owlet to the old bird, as they sat in the bright moonlight watching for prey. "No, child; we are the only owls in the world," replied the mother. "Do you see those mountains?" said the owlet, just as he was going to bed, to a lark as he was rising from a corn-field near, to begin his morning song. "Yes; and I hope soon to see them more clearly," said the lark. "There are no owls behind them," said the owlet; "we are the only owls in the world." "Who told you that?" inquired the lark. "Our mother," said the owlet. "So I thought," said the lark. "I'm sorry to say owls may be found everywhere; and if your mother could fly even as high as I can, and bear the light but as well, she would know better than to talk such nonsense.—*Leisure Hour.*

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, Justice.

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.

About midnight of Friday, Henry Weisgerber, of No. 163 Fourth-street, met a woman of abandoned character in East Broadway, and accompanied her to the underground dram-shop on the corner of Catharine-street and East Broadway, kept by Wm. Varley, who is known to the Police as "Reddy, the Blacksmith." While in the saloon Weisgerber exhibited a wallet, apparently well filled, but which contained only a small sum of money and some private papers. A dispute arose soon after, and a general row ensued, during which Weisgerber was assaulted by Peter Thompson, the barkeeper, who stole the wallet, a silver watch, and the hat worn by the victim. Weisgerber ran out, procured the assistance of Officer Kennedy, of the Fourth Precinct, and caused Thompson's arrest. The prisoner was arraigned before the magistrate yesterday morning, and fully committed for trial. None of the stolen articles were recovered.

JUVENILE BURGLARS.

Yesterday forenoon Capt. Greer and Detective Tilley, of the Third Precinct, saw two boys, named Joseph McNamara and Morris Moore, loitering through Warren and Chambers streets, and as they acted in a suspicious manner, a strict watch was maintained upon their movements. The young men at length entered the hallway of No. 77 Warren-street, broke in a glass window and stole three pieces of silk goods. They were arrested as they reached the sidewalk, having possession of the plunder. The prisoners were committed for trial, in default of bail.

A THIEF AND A RECEIVER.

Daniel Hallock, a carman, was arrested and arraigned before the Court yesterday afternoon, on a charge of having stolen four bales of cotton, value $600, which were in the custody of the Erie Railroad Company. Andrew M. F. Davis testified that he had had charge of the stolen cotton, which was stolen from Pier No. 31 North River, on the 28th of last December. The prisoner had confessed that he had been employed by a strange man whom he met on West-street, to go on the pier and take up four bales of cotton in his cart and then convey them to a store in Dover-street. He obeyed his instructions and delivered the cotton to John Brosner and other persons at the store designated, receiving $10 for his services. On this information Brosner was arrested on a charge of receiving the cotton with guilty knowledge. When arraigned before the Court, Brosner denied the several allegations made, and stated that he had never seen Halleck before in his life. Both the prisoners were remanded for examination. The stolen cotton is still missing. Brosner is thirty-five years of age, a native of Ireland, and keeps a junk-shop at No. 3 Dover-street. Halleck is aged twenty-five years, and a native of New-Jersey. The cotton stolen was the property of C. B. Camp, of No. 130 Pearl-street.

The Swill-Milk Business.

Justice Cornwell, of the Brooklyn Police-court, rendered the following decision in the case of The People against Morris Phelan, the proprietor of stables in Franklin-avenue, near Flushing-avenue, yesterday, the charge being cruelty to animals by keeping his cows confined in narrow stalls, and in stables without either light or ventilation:

The defendant, Morris Phelan, (said the Justice,) is charged with a violation of the act of 1866, designed to prevent cruelty to animals. The interests involved on either side render it of more than ordinary importance, and correspondingly increases the responsibility resting upon me in determining whether the defendant should be held to answer before a higher tribunal, or discharged. The examination has been lengthy and searching; I have given the widest latitude to both sides for the purpose of eliciting all the facts calculated to throw any light upon the question involved. The evidence establishes this fact—that the defendant occupies a portion of a large stable in Franklin-avenue, near Flushing-avenue, and keeps about twenty-five cows in his apartment. There are a large number of cows kept in the other portion of the stable by other parties to whose cases the evidence in this will equally apply. The great question to be determined is, whether the cows are kept in a cruel manner or not. The only way this fact can be arrived at is by ascertaining the effect of the treatment complained of as upon the milk they yield. The latter branch of the case was objected to by defendant's counsel as immaterial, but the evidence was allowed upon the ground that it was fair to assume that a perfectly healthy cow will produce healthy milk, and a diseased cow, on the contrary, will yield unwholesome milk. A large amount of evidence has been taken to show, first, the effect the manner of keeping cows has upon the animal itself; and, second, the effect upon the milk produced. It will not be necessary for me to review the evidence in detail, as it has been fully considered by counsel on both sides. The evidence of Mr. Bergh establishes the fact that the stable in which those cows are kept is poorly lighted and badly ventilated; that the atmosphere, in consequence of a want of ventilation and a large number of cows crowded together in a small space, is much vitiated; that the cows are confined in narrow stalls of about three and one-half feet wide and chained to an upright bar, so as to allow the movement of the head sideways of about six inches, and are kept in this position for many months together, being compelled to stand and lie upon a simple board floor. Dr. Percy, who has given the subject much attention, states distinctly that cows kept in this manner invariably become diseased, and the milk they yield is very unwholesome. He says he has known many instances where it has produced death when given to infants. He states very minutely the effect of such treatment upon the cows and the milk, and I must say that in this case science seems fully to accord with common sense. It seems incredible that a cow can be thus imprisoned in such an atmosphere and remain healthy and produce wholesome milk. The mode of treatment is unnatural and unnecessary. A change might and would involve a little inconvenience, but the public health is paramount to mere inconvenience, and must control. Dr. Percy further states that the cows thus confined could not be kept healthy and yield wholesome milk if they had sufficient light and ventilation and proper food. The fact that some of these cows live a long time in this condition and look apparently well does not disprove the allegation that they are tortured. Men sometimes endure years of the most cruel and inhuman treatment, and that animals will survive great torture and cruel treatment is equally true. It is unnecessary that I should say anything more in this case. I have carefully considered all the facts, and am clearly of the opinion that it is my duty to hold the defendant to answer before a higher tribunal, and such is my decision.

The accused was thereupon held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Death from a Fall—Censure of the Board of Health by the Coroner's Jury.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Gover, at No. 102 East Eleventh-street, over the body of Patrick Reillay, who died on Friday from injuries received, on the 18th inst., by a fall down a winding staircase at No. 127 Bleecker-street. Several witnesses were examined during the investigation in relation to the condition of the staircase at No. 127 Bleecker-street.

Jane Webber testified that she had lived on the fourth floor at that number over a year; there was a winding staircase through the centre of the building, the bannisters of which were unnecessarily low; at each angle it is very dangerous, and a person losing his balance may fall over very easily; some time about last New-Year's Day, a son of one of the tenants living on an upper floor fell over this bannister and was killed; witness had heard that as many as six persons had been killed in this manner since the premises had been built; deceased had called upon witness on private business, and asked Mrs. Webber to step out to the landing; after doing so, deceased leaned back against the railing and so lost his balance, and was falling over, when Mrs. Webber grasped him and he her; they continued in that position for a few seconds, both hallooing for help; deceased let go his hold at length and fell to the ground floor, almost pulling Mrs. Webber over with him.

James Webber, husband of previous witness, testified to hearing his wife scream, and on running to the door learned that deceased had fallen over the staircase; he went for a physician and found Riellay in his room severely injured.

John Schart testified that he had lived on the fourth floor at No. 127 Bleecker-street, four years next May; during that time had known six persons to have fallen over the bannisters around the stairs, four of whom have died in consequence of such injuries; among these latter was a son of the witness, as mentioned by the first witness examined; witness had not said anything to the agent as he knew it would be no use; he had been trying ever since the death of his son to get another place and was just successful; he was afraid to live in the hous; he had heard that a Health Officer had been to look at the premises; there was a sink on the floor he occupied filled to overflowing; he had been afraid to complain of these nuisances for fear of being turned out by the agent, Mr. T. J. Gibbons.

Upon this evidence the Jury found the following verdict: "That the deceased came to his death by injuries received byfalling over the bannisters on the fourth floor to the hall floor of house No. 127 Bleecker-street, on the 18th of March, 1867. We further censure the owner, Mr. Bangs, and his agent, Thomas J. Gibbons, for allowing the stairway to be in such an unsafe condition, especially when let for a tenement, where there are so many children. We censure the Board of Health for gross neglect of duty in not inspecting and inforcing proper sanitary regulations in said house."

Deceased was 23 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Enlargement of the Locks on the Erie and Oswego Canals.—A public meeting was held at the Produce Exchange yesterday, for the purpose of considering the bill now before the Legislature of the State in relation to the enlargement of the locks on the Erie and Oswego Canals, A. E. Masters, Esq., President, in the chair. On motion of Carlos Cobb, Esq., the following named gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions: Messrs. David Dorr, Jesse Hoyt, H. W. Smith, N. H. Wolfe, F. P. Sage, E. S. Brown, Paul Worth, E. W. Coleman and Carlos Cobb. They reported a preamble and resolution, setting forth the appreciation with which the members of the Produce Exchange, as citizens, regarded the efforts being made in the Legislature to develop our canal system in lengthening one tier of locks on the Erie and Oswego Canals to permit the passage of boats of larger tonnage of models suited to steam propulsion, and urging the Senators and Assemblymen to promote the passage of the bill known as "An act to authorize the construction of enlarged locks upon the Erie and Oswego Canals," &c.

The $800,000 City Claim Against the Government.—The Committee of Aldermen appointed to wait upon Secretaries McCulloch and Stanton, with reference to the claim of this City for $800,000 expended for war purposes, have had the desired interview. Mr. McCulloch said there was no legislation by which he could pay the money; all such claims previously paid had been authorized by acts of Congress. This view of the matter being also that of Mr. Stanton, the delegation was advised to get a member of Congress to move for the appointment of a Special Commission to examine records and audit claims.

New Railroad Car Coupling.—There is now on exhibition at the office of Frank & Gane, No. 10 Wall-street, the working model of a new railroad car coupling, which, it is claimed, will materially lessen the risk of loss of life and destruction of rolling stock on railroads. The patentee is Mr. Van Tринsen. The coupling is adapted to the American as to the European car, and a plan of each is shown. Without offering any opinion of its merits, it is at least deserving of the attention of railroad engineers, indeed of all interested in inventions tending to afford increased security of life to the traveling public.

Left-hand Penmanship.—Further premiums amounting to $500 are again offered by Mr. William Oland Bourne, for the best specimens of penmanship from the left-hands of soldiers or sailors who lost their right ones during the war. The premiums are to take the names of our prominent heroes—Grant, Farragut, Sherman, Sheridan, Howard, Hancock, Meade, Hooker, Geary and Logan, each of these having to make the award of the premium bearing his name. Letters accepting this task have been received from the distinguished officers.

The Broadway Bridge.—One of the stairways of the Broadway Bridge was placed in position yesterday at the southeast corner of Broadway and Fulton-street. The stairway extends a long distance upon the sidewalk. To ascend it, proceed across the bridge and down on the opposite side will be quite a task for those troubled with gout, rheumatism, or that incurable disease, old age, and they will probably prefer wading through the mud. If the weather continues fine the bridge will be completed by the end of the present week.

Sudden Death.—About 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning John Vanderbilt, who resided at No. 76 Washington-street, entered the liquor store of Bernard Van Gillman, at Eighty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue, and complained of feeling unwell. He had scarcely ceased speaking when he fell dead on the floor. Coroner Wildey held an inquest yesterday, and the cause of death proved to be disease of the heart.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Smalley.

SENTENCES.

William Brown, indicted for being engaged in counterfeiting, having pleaded guilty, was sentenced to be imprisoned at hard labor at Sing Sing for a year and six months.

Charles J. Brennan, indicted for forging a discharge paper to defraud the United States, and having pleaded guilty, was sentenced to imprisonment in the County Jail for six months.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN ADMIRALTY—ATTACHMENTS AGAINST NON-RESIDENTS.

Joshua Atkins et al. vs. The Fibre Disintegrating Company.—Benedict, J.—This motion is now brought up in order to obtain of this Court its construction of the eleventh section of the Judiciary Act of 1789, as affecting proceedings in Admiralty. The action is against a foreign corporation, created by the laws of New-Jersey, and the process was served by attaching of the property of the corporation found in the District. This attachment the defendants now move to set aside, upon the ground that the provision of the eleventh section of the Judiciary Act which declares "that no civil suit shall be brought before either of said Courts against an inhabitant of the United States by any original process in any other District than that whereof he is an inhabitant, or in which he shall be found at the time of serving the writ," governs proceedings in Admiralty. The question is not new. It has been up in various Districts, and has been decided both ways. In the Southern District of New-York, although I find no reported case deciding the precise point, the construction adopted and adhered to for many years has been to consider proceedings in Admiralty as not affected by the provision in question. A construction so firmly fixed as this is in the practice of the Southern District, I should feel bound to follow in this district, even if doubt were entertained as to whether that construction would be laid down if the question were new, for the interests of suitors, as well as the convenience of the Judges and the Bar, require that if possible the practice of the two Courts having concurrent jurisdiction over the waters of this harbor should coincide upon a point like this. But it seems to me that the question ought to be considered settled by authority. Numerous cases in which the question has existed, and where it is not reasonable to suppose that the point was overlooked, have arisen in the Southern District, which have been carried by appeal to the Circuit Court of this Circuit, and there the rightfulness of the jurisdiction has been always assumed by both Court and counsel. Besides this, the case of The New-Jersey Steam Navigation Company *vs.* The Merchants' Bank, decided by the United States Supreme Court, (6 How., 344) presented the question, but no such question was made or alluded to, either in the opinion of the Court or in the three dissenting opinions, although the discussion was upon the subject of the jurisdiction. "A tacit recognition like this is equivalent to an express determination," 3 Wallace, 144. That the question has been thus passed over indicates that it has not been considered to be an open one, since the decision of Judge Story in Clark *vs.* The N. J. Steam Navigation Company, (1 Story, 531,) and of the Supreme Court in Munro *vs.* Almeida, (10 Wheat., 473.) These cases, with the opposing decision by Judge Hoffman in the California District, (Wilson *vs.* Pierce, 15 Law Rep., 157,) have, moreover, been lately considered and weighed by the distinguished author of Parson's Maritime Law, who thus announces his conclusion: "We do not consider this decision (Wilson *vs.* Pierce, Hoffman, J.,) to be correct, and have no doubt but that a person who resides out of a certain district may be sued in Admiralty in the district, if he has property there which can be attached." (Pars. Mari. Law, vol. II., p. 686.) To my mind the decisions referred to, confirmed by long practice and supported by an opinion like the one above cited, constitute a weight of authority abundantly sufficient to place the question at rest. I cannot hope to add anything to the force of the authorities I have referred to, but in view of the late contrary decision in the District of Connecticut, which has occasioned this motion (Blair *vs.* Bennett, Shipman, J.) I shall venture some considerations which seem to sustain the construction of the phrase "civil suit" in the eleventh section of the Judiciary Act, as referring to ordinary proceedings in Courts of Law and Equity, and not intended to include causes of Admiralty and Maritime jurisdiction. I notice first, then, that in the Process Act of 1789, which was passed but five days after the Judiciary Act, and was doubtless under consideration when the Judiciary Act was passed, Admiralty proceedings were not only specially provided for, but they are designated by their appropriate name. It is a reasonable supposition that the same Congress passing the two acts almost simultaneously would have used the same particular and proper designation in the eleventh section of the Judiciary Act, if it had intended there to refer to Admiralty proceedings. Again, the eleventh section of the Judiciary Act gave rise to difficulties which it was found necessary to remove, and, the first section of the act of February 28, 1839, was passed for that purpose (Laws U. S. Ct. Pr. p. 34.) But this latter selection is only made applicable to "Suits in law or in equity," although the same difficulties would arise in Admiralty proceedings if such proceedings were within the provision of the eleventh section. The studied omission of Admiralty proceedings, from the effect of the remedial section of the act of 1839, shows therefore that these proceedings were not then considered as having been affected by the provision of the eleventh section sought to be remedied. Indeed, in any properly drawn statute, Admiralty proceedings, when referred to, will be in some way specially designated, and they are so designated in very many if not most of the statutes heretofore considered as covering them. They are proceedings so diverse in form and in spirit from ordinary civil suits, and are applicable to classes of property, of persons, and of obligations so peculiar in their character and their necessities, and are so seldom in the mind of the law-makers in passing general statutes, that it seems to be proper to hold as a general rule of construction that unless alluded to by name or otherwise necessarily within the provisions of any particular statute, such proceedings will be deemed excluded. Certainly great confusion will arise if in the numerous statutes now being enacted affecting new classes of industry and of persons, and providing new forms of remedy, Admiralty proceedings are to be considered as referred to whenever the words "suit," "civil suit," or "civil action" are used. Take as an illustration the act of May 4, 1858, 11 Stat. 272, which requires residence in the district to give jurisdiction in suits in this and many other States; and its effect upon the well known Admiralty proceeding *in rem* against the ship, and *in personam* against the master under the same libel and process; a proceeding often necessary to a proper administration of the Maritime law. If the word "suit," in the act of May 4, 1858, covers causes of Admiralty and Maritime jurisdiction, this proceeding is substantially destroyed, for it is seldom indeed that the ship is to be found in the district where the master resides. Take, also, the more important Admiralty proceeding to obtain possession of a ship which is proceeding *in personum*, (22d Ad. Rule. The S C. Ives, Newberry, 214.) What, under the construction contended for, is to be done, when the residence of the defendants is in one district, and the ship to be seized and delivered is in another?

Is it possible that embarrassments like these, and those others which are indicated by the act of February, 1839, as having arisen in ordinary civil suits, have existed in Admiralty proceedings from 1789 to this day without attracting attention and calling for remedy? There is still another aspect to this question. By the act of 1842, authority was given to the Supreme Court to provide, regulate and alter proceedings in Admiralty, under which authority the general Admiralty rules were promulgated by the Supreme Court in 1845. Now these rules, which are held to be effective as statutes, seem to ignore the provision of the Judiciary Act in question, and authorize service of Admiralty process by the attachment of property in all cases where the defendant cannot be found. If, then, the terms of the limitation of the eleventh section of the Judiciary Act were to be held to cover Admiralty proceedings, the act of 1842 and the rules of 1845, taken together, would be effective as a repeal of the provision, so far as applicable to Admiralty proceedings. Such an effect was given to these rules by Judge Betts in regard to the important act of Jan. 14, 1841, abolishing imprisonment for debt on process arising out of Courts of the United States, (Grimes *vs.* Travis, Abbott, 431,) and the decision was confirmed by the action of the Supreme Court in amending the rule. Moreover, these rules are intended to be and are but the embodiment for the sake of uniformity in the various districts of most ancient and important modes of proceeding adapted to meet the peculiar necessities of ships and of commerce on the sea, substantially the same in all maritime countries, and known as "the course of the Admiralty." They are one of the special characteristics of causes of Admiralty and Maritime jurisdiction, causes which do not differ from ordinary civil suits so much in the law to be declared as in the way in which it is administered. An action *in rem* is but the way in which a Court of Admiralty compels the ship-owner to pay his debt. These methods and modes of proceeding are the life of the Admiralty. They constitute an essential part of the jurisdiction which the grant of the Constitution secures to the National Courts; and when the District Courts were constituted Courts of Admiralty, they acquired the rights to those methods and modes, among which has from the first been the power to seize property of the defendants who cannot be found, and to compel an appearance. This power is recognized by the Admiralty Rules as existing in these Courts; it has never been conferred upon any other tribunal, and any intention to place it in abeyance, or to limit its exercise, when entertained by the law-making power will, as may well be supposed, be clearly expressed and not left to be inferred from the use of a general and indefinite phrase. It may be added, in conclusion, that no inconvenience or injustice is known to have been caused by the exercise of this power by the District Courts, and it is believed that a withdrawal of it now would be deemed a misfortune to the classes of interests to be affected thereby. If, either from changes in the habits of commerce, or from modifications which are found necessary and become fixed in the practice of Admiralty Courts of other countries, or from changes in the spirit of our institutions, a limitation of the mode of exercising this power shall become necessary or proper, it is not to be doubted that the Supreme Court, as the high Appellate Court of Admiralty, and as empowered by the act of 1842, will effect a change in this particular, as it most properly did in regard to the power of imprisonment. The objection to the proceedings based upon the eleventh section of the Judiciary Act of 1789, is therefore held to be untenable, and the motion to set aside the attachment on that ground is denied.

For libelants, Messrs. Benedict, Tracy and Benedict; for defendants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT.

Before Hon. J. W. Gilbert and a Jury.

Orlando Allen vs. A. V. Stout.—In this case the whole of yesterday's sitting of the Court was consumed in the reception of the testimony for the defence, the object of which was to establish the theory as intimated by the counsel in the opening, and a summary of which was published in the Times yesterday. The testimony was closed with a reservation in favor of the plaintiff to call a single witness on Monday, to which time the further hearing of the case was adjourned.

On Monday the case will be summed up, and will be submitted to the jury.

Quite a crowded audience was in attendance, many of them prominent New-York bankers, who appeared to take especial interest in the proceedings.

CITY JUDGE'S CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Russel.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY RIOTERS.

Yesterday John Wall, one of the marshals of the St. Patrick's procession, on the 18th inst., James Ryan and Thomas McLaughlin, processionists, were brought before Judge Russel, at his private chambers in Nassau-street, on writs of *habeas corpus*. Mr. Geo. W. Blunt, Assistant District Attorney, appeared for the people.

Officer Bloodgood, of the Thirteenth Precinct, testified to having been struck on the head by Wall, who was on horseback, with a sword which he brandished with great violence; also, to having seen James Ryan kick an officer who was at the time lying in the gutter.

Catharine Kerrigan testified that she keeps a store near the spot where the riot took place, and during the riot she saw Wall strike an officer of the Metropolitan Police with his sword.

Wm. E. Brown, roundsman of the Thirteenth Precinct, testified to having seen McLaughlin acting in a violent and excited manner in the crowd during the riot.

James Wilson, a boy, testified to having seen Wall striking an officer on the head with his sword, and that the officer so struck was slightly bald, had red hair, red whiskers, and was of medium height.

Capt. Helm testified that while he was on duty he discovered a break in the line, about a block in length; he, with a Sergeant, inquired the cause, and found that a riot was in progress; he then went up to where the fight was and with the utmost difficulty succeeded in breaking through the line to the assistance of the officers who were under assault; the crowd, consisting of five or six hundred persons, then began to run for the purpose of rejoining the procession; after the disturbance was quelled he, with other officers, looked about for the wounded, and found eight officers severely wounded—five of whom were so dangerously injured that they were not able to leave their beds to make complaint against the prisoners; among the officers wounded was one slightly bald, with red hair and whiskers; he was one of the five in whose case he was informed by the surgeon there was danger of erysipelas setting in very soon.

Other witnesses testified to having seen Wall striking with his sword in an indiscriminate manner.

The Judge committed Wall to the City Prison, without bail, to await the result of the injuries to the wounded officers.

Ryan was held to answer a charge of felonious assault and battery at the Court of General Sessions, his bail being fixed at $2,000.

McLaughlin was held to bail in $1,000 to answer a charge of riot, in the Court of General Sessions.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

WILLS ADMITTED, &C.

The wills of the following deceased persons have been admitted to probate during the past week: Pierre Machet, Olivia Brown, Charles Augustus Davis, Bathsheba Browning, Abraham Britton, Robert Swift Livingston, Catharine Booth, Charles Davis, Anton Schock, Joseph Warnock, Abraham Mondes Seixas, Frederick Youngman, George Mills, Lewis Schneider, Wm. Henry Church.

Administrations have been granted on the following estates: William John Baxter, Aaron Debaun, Anastatia Joyce, Rosanna O'Donnell, Ella Cohen, Solomon Solomon, Mary A. Malcolm, John T. Peabody, Narcissio Escobar, Charles Klinger, Margaret Moore, Reuben Hill, David Irwin, Francis Grimm, Ellen McCullough or Sloan, Andrew Nolan, George H. Shields, Wm. M. Fleming, Hugh V. Gilroy, Mary Ann Hennion or Romell, Margaret Brown, Henry Jenkins, Henry D. Stratton.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 23.

By Chief-Justice Robertson.

William L. Coleman et al. vs. Henry Eyre; motion for a referee granted. Same *vs.* Same; motion for referee granted. Edward Burke *vs.* George Wardenburg et al.; motion granted without costs. Samuel C. Gerow *vs.* James T. Bertine et al.; motion granted and proceedings stayed. George Purvis *vs.* Adam Moltz; motion granted. Elizabeth F. Ewing *vs.* Henry D. Noyes et al.; motion appointing guardian *ad litem* granted. Betsy Kling *vs.* William Dress; defendant's proceedings dismissed with costs. In the master of the arrest of William Hawley, under the new imprisonment act, motion to refer the matter to a referee granted. Frederick Cook *vs.* Henry Constantine. I think the amount of bail too great under the circumstances; it must be reduced to $500.

By Judge Jones.

Mary A. Masterson *vs.* Chas. Berre et al.; motion denied, with $10 costs to the defendant. Same *vs.* Same; ordered that the said paper purporting to be an amended complaint, and the service thereof be and the same is hereby set aside.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

The Calendar for Monday includes the Pettigrew nuisance case, which relates to the piles of paving stones which are built up along both sides of Second-avenue. The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-MORROW:

The People *vs.* John Pettigrew; nuisance.
The People *vs.* Charles E. Hart; burglary in the second degree and grand larceny.
The People *vs.* John Rogers; disorderly house.
The People *vs.* John Rogers: assault and battery.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

PICKPOCKETS, MALE AND FEMALE—A DISORDERLY HOUSE—INHOSPITALITY—EXCISE CASES.

Forty-one cases were on the calendar yesterday, and twenty-five persons were found guilty of the offences laid to their charge, as follows: Of petit larceny, 15; of assault and battery, 2; of picking pockets, 4; of violating the Excise Law, 2; of cruelly beating a horse, 1; of keeping a disorderly house, 1. A number of persons were fined $2 each on pleading guilty to the charge of throwing ashes or garbage in the street, and several cartmen were fined in the same amount for driving their carts over the sidewalk.

PICKPOCKETS.

Robert Britton and William Buckley were charged by Officer McGinney, of the Eleventh Precinct, with attempting to pick the pocket of a woman in Fourteenth-street, on the 18th inst. They were observed in company with two others of the same kidney, following the procession, it being St. Patrick's day, elbowing their way into crowds, in a manner which indicated to the experienced eye of the officer the nature of their designs, and he watched them closely, until finally the quartette selected a woman with a child in her arms as the subject of their operations, one of them attempting to find her pocket while the others distracted her attention. He succeeded in arresting these two, and they were sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months each.....Two girls, named Ann Wilson and Catharine Scanlon, were charged with a like offence, and pleading guilty were sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months each.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.

Maria Eberhard was complained of as keeping a disorderly house in the basement of No. 108 Centre-street. On Tuesday night the attention of Sergeant Kennedy, of the Sixth Precinct, was called to that place by a great noise and cries of murder, and on gaining admittance he found the defendant on the floor and a man beating her, both being very drunk. The prisoners were taken to the Station-house, but defendant refused to make a charge against her assailant. It appeared further that the place was kept by defendant as a house of ill fame, and that within four months past two robberies had taken place there. One policeman testified to having been called in no less than four times in one day, and disturbances were of frequent occurrence. The prisoner was found guilty and sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

INHOSPITABLE.

Henry Miller, keeper of a lodging-house, was found guilty of stealing the sum of $20 from a poor German girl named Lena Stahl, who was staying over night at his house, having lately arrived from Germany. He took the money from her dress, which lay at the foot of the bed, a breach of trust which costs him six months in the penitentiary.

EXCISE CASES.

James McCarty, proprietor of a small grocery at No. 15 Thames-street, was fined $35 for selling beer without a license. Patrick King, a licensed dealer on the Kingsbridge Road, was fined in the same amount for selling beer on Sunday.

BEATING A HORSE.

Michael Farrell, pleaded guilty to the charge of cruelly beating his horse, while intoxicated, and was fined $10.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 23, 1867.

$5,000 U. S. 6s. '81...R.	109	100 West. U. Tel.	41⅝
29,000 U.S.6s.5-20s C.'62	109⅜	3 Amer. Ex Co.	58
55,000 US..6s.5-20s.C.'64	107⅝	30 Wells Fargo Ex.	66
155,000 U.S.6s.5-20s.C.'65	107⅞	11 Del. & H Canal.	145
15,000 US. 6s. 5-20s.C.'65		100 Mar. Pref.	22⅝
New Issue	107⅜	50 do	22¼
5,000 do	107	900 Pac. M. SS. Co.	124½
500 U. S. 5s. 10-40..C.		200 do	124⅜
Small	98	190 do	124⅜
50,000 do	97⅞	200 do	124⅜
5,000 do	97⅜	63 do	125
300 Tr. Notes.7 3-10s,		200 do ...s60	124⅝
First Ser.	106	50 do ...2d call	124⅞
500 do...2d Ser.	105⅜	300 do	124⅜
550 do...Small	105⅛	130 do	125
11,500 do...3d Ser.	105⅛	50 Atlantic M.SS.Co.	84⅛
10,000 Tenn. 6s....x-c	66	700 N. Y. Cen.	106⅛
5,000 do	65¾	200 Erie R	58⅛
2,500 Virginia 6s.....N	33	100 do ...2d call	58⅜
40,000 Mo. St. 6s	96	200 Reading R. ...b30	101⅜
5,000 do	96⅛	300 do	101⅜
5,000 do	96⅜	138 N. Y. & N. H.	120
5,000 Mo.6s, Pacific R.		1300 M. S. & N I.	76⅛
Issue	96	400 do ...2d call	76⅛
8,000 N.Y.St.7s, Bounty		100 do	76⅛
ty Loan...Reg.	106⅞	200 Clev. & Pitts.	79
5,000 Ohio & M. Cer.	27¼	200 do ...2d call	79
40,000 do	27⅜	100 Chic. & N. W.	35⅞
3,000 Erie 2d M. '79	100½	500 do	36
8,000 P..Ft.W.&Ch.1st	101⅛	200 Chi. & N. W. P.,	65⅞
2,000 do	100⅝	100 do ...b30	65⅞
1,000 Hud. Riv. 1st M.	101⅞	300 do	65⅝
4,000 C., Bur. & Q. 8s.	110	100 do ...b15	65⅞
10 Imp. & Trad.B'k	112	100 do ...2d call	65⅜
80 Cen. N. Bank	111	500 do ...s60	65⅝
50 Fourth Nat. Bank.	104	1000 Cleve. & Tol.	119
300 Canton Co.	47	400 Chic. & R. I.	97
100 Amer. Coal	50	200 Tol., W. & W.	38⅜
200 do	41⅜	100 do	38⅛
100 do	41	300 P., F. W. & C.	96
100 do ...2d call	41	200 do ...2d call	96⅛
10 Adams Ex. Co.	56⅛	80 do	96⅜
100 do	56	16 N. J. Cen. R.	116
25 U. S. Express Co.	58⅜	100 Mil. & St. P Pr.	54
65 do	59		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Cum. Coal	33	800 Clev. & Pitts	78¾
100 Con. Greg. Gold	11¾	400 do	78⅝
1200 N. Y. Cen.	106	200 do ...c	78¾
500 do ...b3	106⅛	200 do ...b3	78⅝
800 do	106⅜	200 Chic., R. I. & P.	97
400 Erie Railroad...s3	58⅜	100 do ...b3	97⅛
200 do ...c	58⅜	100 Chic. & N. W.	36
200 Reading R.	101⅜	900 Chi. & N. W. Pf. ...c	65¾
400 do	101⅜	300 do	65⅜
400 Mich. S. & N. I.	75⅞	100 do ...b15	65⅝
600 do ...c	75⅝	200 do ...s3	65⅜
200 do ...b15	76	100 P., F. W. & C. ...b3	96⅛
100 do ...s4	75⅝		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

10,000 O. & M. C.	27⅛	300 M. So. & N. I.	76⅜
100 Canton Co.	47⅜	100 do ...s10	76⅜
200 Mar. Min.	8⅝	200 do ...s3	76⅜
100 do	9	1200 do	76⅜
100 Pac. Mail	125	500 do ...b3	76⅜
100 West. U. Tel.	41⅝	400 do ...b3	76⅜
100 N. Y. Central...b3	106	100 Chi., R. I. & P. ...s3	97
600 Erie Railroad...s3	58⅜	100 do ...b10	97⅛
200 do	58⅜	200 Chic. & N. W.	36
200 Reading R.	101⅜	600 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	65⅞
400 Cleve. & Pitts	79⅛	300 do ...b3	65⅝
200 do	79⅛	200 do ...b10	65⅜
200 do	79⅛	500 P., Ft. W. & C.	96⅛
400 Clev. & Tol. R. ...s5	119		

SATURDAY, March 23—P. M.

The sales of Gold were at 134⅜@134½ ℘ cent., a fraction firmer than at the close on Friday night. There was not a large business done, but the Gold Room was steady throughout the day. The Cash Gold easy. The Customs demand for Gold, $243,000 for the day, and $1,992,000 for the week. Of this about $800,000 was drawn from Bank, and about $1,000,000 sold out of the Treasury Office. The Office also paid out $109,000 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt. The Export of Gold and Silver for the week amounts to only $74,742. The market for Money worked steady at 6@7 ℘ cent. to the Brokers. The Public Funds were a fraction lower on the old 5-20s of 1862, and other descriptions steady at Friday's quotations. The Foreign Exchanges, 108⅜@108⅝ for 60 day bills on London.

On the Stock Exchange the Railway market continued to be very closely contested on New-York Central and Erie, and also on Michigan Southern and most of the other Western Roads. The turn of prices from Friday night was in favor of the *Bulls* through the forenoon, especially on New-York Central and Michigan Southern. No Afternoon Boards, (as usual on Saturday,) were held, but in the Long Room the dealings were partially lower, some of the *Bear* sellers being disposed to throw forward their contracts to Monday, when they calculate that possibly the Money market may be affected by the liquidation of Loans and Deposits on the Bank Statement.

The following quotations were made at the close of the Afternoon Long Room dealings:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	97⅝	97⅞	Northwest	35⅞	36
U. S. 5-20s	109⅜	109⅜	N. West Pref.	65⅞	65¾
U. S. 7.30s	106	106	Rock Island	96⅞	96⅞
N. Y. Central	106⅛	105⅞	Fort Wayne	96⅛	96⅛
Erie	58⅜	58	Pacific Mail	124½	125
Hudson	138	138	Quicksilver		
Reading	101⅜	101⅜	W. U. Telegraph	41⅜	41⅞
Mich. Southern	75⅞	75⅞	Mariposa Pref.	22⅜	22⅜
Illinois Central	115⅝	115⅝	Ohio Certificates	27	27
Pittsburgh	78⅜	78⅞	American Gold	134⅜	134⅜
Tennessee 6s	66⅜	66	Bills on London	108	108⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent., 1867	131	Oregon W.L., ½ yr., 1881	105
6 ℘ cent., 1868	129	5 ℘ cent. rg. cou., 1871	109
6 ℘ cent. reg'd. 1881	109	5 ℘ cent., cou., 1871	110
500 & 1,000, 1881	109	5 ℘ cent., cou., 1874	103⅛
5-20 registered, 1862	107⅛	2nd. coupon, 1874	102
5-20 500 & 1,000	109⅛	10-40 registered	97⅜
5-20 registered, 1864	107⅛	10-40 coupon, small	98⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000	107⅝	10-40 500 & 1,000	97¾
5-20 registered, 1865	107⅛	7 3-10 1st series	106⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000	107⅛	7 3-10 2d series	105⅜
5-20 reg., 1865, new issue	107⅛	7 3-10 3d series	105⅜
5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	107		

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	118	Bank of N. America	104½
Merchants'	116	Hanover	109
Tradesmen's	142	Metropolitan	123
Seventh Ward	110	Nassau	106
State of New York	108	Corn Exchange	118
Commerce	114½	Commonwealth	106
Ocean	101½	Central National	110⅝
American Exchange	115	Tenth National	102
Bank of the Repub.	114		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95	Alton & T.H. 2d M.Inc.	78
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R. Es.	91	Chi. & N. West. S. F.	86
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	91	Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876	104	Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.	82
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	107	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '65-'76	107	Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv.	91½
Erie 1st mort. 1867	102	Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	99
Erie 7s. 2d mort. 1879	100	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	78
Erie 7s. 3d mort. '83	97	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	94½
Erie 7s. 4th mort. 1880	92	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	98
Erie 7s. 5th mort. 1888	88½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	98
Buff., N.Y.&E. 1st M. '77	95	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	101½
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	101½	N. J. Central 1st M.	106½
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s.f. '85	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	101½
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875	99½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2d M.	94
Hud. R. 7s. conv. 1867	100	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	86
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101½	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	73
Harlem 3d mort. '68	97	Chi. & Alton Income	91
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	111	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	80½
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ ct 1st M.	110	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	80
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	96½	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	85
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	107½	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	102
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Chi. & Gt. East'n Inc.	40
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	80	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	98

The day's business at the office of the United States Treasurer was as follows: Total Receipts, $3,682,842 39; Payments, $2,620,828 87; Balance, $110,890,405 23. The Receipts include for Customs, $229,000; Gold Notes, $380,000.

A meeting in favor of the project, now before the State Legislature, for the enlargement of the Erie Canal, was held at the close of the regular business hours at the Produce Exchange to-day, Mr. A. E. Masters, President of the Association, in the chair, and Mr. John H. Boynton acting as Secretary. Resolutions friendly to the project were adopted, and the following gentlemen were named as a Committee to give effect to the resolutions: David Dowes, Jesse Hoyt, J. M. Fiske, N. H. Wolf, Francis P. Sage, E. S. Brown, Paul Worth, E. W. Coleman and Carlos Cobb.

The *American Railroad Journal* of this date publishes the following statement of the transactions of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1866:

Earnings from passengers		$228,542 67
Earnings from freight		560,322 65
Earnings from express		9,568 16
Earnings from mail		6,322 69
Earnings from miscellaneous		515 10
Total		$805,271 19
Operating expenses		449,743 77
Earnings, less expenses		$355,527 42
Permanent improvements	$31,346 48	
Interest account	101,426 40	
Taxes on land, &c	16,015 66	
New equipment	70,304 55—	293,019 09
Balance		$136,434 33
Add balance from previous year		16,689 76
Amount subject to dividend		$153,124 09

The second division of the road, from Cedar Falls to Iowa Falls, was opened for business on the 15th of April last, but was not fully completed until the 1st of June. The cost of the second division, exclusive of rolling stock, has been $935,136 05, an average per mile of $21,497 38.

The total cost of the 142½ miles already built, and equipped, is $5,412,194 98, or $37,980 32 per mile, represented by the following figures:

Dubuque and Pacific bonds outstanding	$4,000 00
Preferred stock	1,988,170 65
Common stock	1,673,952 66
Bonds on the 100 miles	300,000 00
First mortgage construction bonds	660,000 00
Land notes	150,000 00
Floating debt	193,813 86
Dividend scrip	310,142 76
Scrip to be issued for dividend of 1866	132,115 55
Total	$5,412,194 98

The population of the eight counties intersected by the road was, in 1865, 82,891; the total estimated area of these counties is 2,904,000 acres, of which 526,101 acres, or 18 per cent., was cultivated land.

INCOME ACCOUNT.

Balance Jan. 1, 1866	$153,222 87
C. F. & M. R. R., for operating road in 1865	4,602 91
Balance to credit earnings Second Division. Jan. 1, 1866	4,426 78
Gross earnings for year 1866	805,271 19
Total	$967,523 72
State tax for year 1865	$6,409 77
Dividend declared on earnings of 1865	139,153 06
Expenses for year 1866	598,532 31
New equipment paid for in 1866	70,304 55
Balance to credit	153,124 09
Total	$967,523 72

The company have 14 first-class and 2 second-class locomotives, 9 passenger, 3 baggage, 2 mail and express, 141 box, 20 stock, 38 platform and 7 way cars. The number of miles run by passenger, freight and construction trains, was 319,880. Number of passengers carried, 106,058; number carried one mile, 4,874,691. Tons transported, 132,729.

General Balance Sheet, Jan. 1, 1867.

Capital stock, common	$1,673,952 66
Capital stock, preferred	1,988,170 65
First mortgage bonds, first division	300,000 00
Construction bonds, second division	660,000 00
Land notes	150,000 00
Dividend scrip	310,142 76
Bills payable	145,587 54
Earnings to be refunded	12,236 40
Due for operating expenses	22,738 35
Other indebtedness	13,253 07
Income account	153,124 09
Total	$5,429,203 52
Construction and equipment	$2,143,835 46
New equipment	121,474 17
D. & P. R. R. obligations	2,991,733 91
Stores on hand	104,900 49
Uncollected earnings	16,459 44
Individual accounts	13,060 50
Wood lands	2,492 34
Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1866	35,247 21
Total	$5,429,203 52

President.—M. K. Jesup.
Directors.—Isaac H. Knox, Platte Smith, M. K. Jesup, L. P. Morton, D. Willis James, Charles L. Frost, James Robb, H. L. Stout and Theodore Roosevelt.
Vice-President.—Platte Smith.
Secretary and Treasurer.—Louis Boisot.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.

A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage. A. MORTON.

CLAIMS ON THE GOVERNMENT PROSecuted in the United States Courts and departments; bounties, pensions, &c., promptly collected and paid. Men twice drafted, who paid commutation, or enlisted, are entitled to $300. Men who lost their discharges are now entitled to their bounty. W. H. WOODMAN, Attorney, No. 25 Chambers-st., Back room No. 5.

MARBLE MANTELS.—350 MANTELS ON hand of every style and quality, which will be sold for the next 60 days at a liberal deduction, at A. KLABER'S Mantel Warerooms, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

TWO CHILDREN ARE OFFERED FOR adoption by a lady in reduced circumstances, whose husband is dead. One is a girl, 7 years of age, the other a boy of 3 years; are healthy, intelligent and prepossessing. Apply at the bakery, No. 205 Greenwich-st.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.—The greatest variety of CHAMBER SUITES, made from Walnut or Chestnut; also the most extensive assortment of ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, is to be found at wholesale or retail, at Nos. 206 and 208 Canal-st., corner Mulberry, by EDWARD W. BAXTER & CO. We are manufacturers, and sell at lower prices than any other house in the City.

SINGER'S PATENT SPRING BEDS REQUIRE but one mattress; warranted for years; no leathers or strings about them. Sold everywhere. Warerooms No. 215 Centre-st.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

will be received by the Committee on Colored Schools, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of April, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, for altering and repairing Colored Grammar School-house No. 2, at Nos. 51 and 53 Laurens-st. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two respectable and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

RICHARD WARREN,
S. P. PATTERSON,
B. B. MERRILL,
J. M. POST,
H. P. ALLEN,
Committee on Colored Schools.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ROBERT T. REILEY,
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE BROKER,
No. 13 Chambers-st., New-York.
Office hours from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M.
REFERENCES:
Peter Cooper, Esq., T. J. Glover, Esq., D. Hennessy, Esq., James Kelly, Esq., P. M.; Hon. John Kelly, John Murphy, Esq., Messrs. D. & T. McMahon, Jas. R. Nicholson, Esq., R. Williamson, Esq., Richard A. Reading, Esq., Henry Shields, Esq.

ALLEN & BROWN,
REAL ESTATE OFFICE.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN.
JOSIAH W. BROWN.
Messrs. A. & B. would respectfully solicit parties desiring to sell real estate to send description of the same, as they have numerous applications for all kinds of property, particularly for store and dwelling-house property. No charge unless sale is effected by us.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOLLOWING first-class houses:
No. 146 West 13th-st., three-story brown-stone high-stoop.
No. 83 East 60th-st., near Lexington-av., four-story brown-stone high-stoop.
No. 87 East 60th-st., corner of Lexington-av., four-story brown-stone high-stoop, and many other houses, in all parts of the City and Harlem.
For permit apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st., Room No. 4.

VALUABLE VACANT LOTS FOR SALE—On 90th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., corner Lexington-av.; 90th is one of the streets which have a park entrance; property in this locality is improving very rapidly. Price $2,500 each. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot on 38th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., furnished or unfurnished; full size lot. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—First-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house; fine order; for sale or exchange for good residence and farm; New-Jersey preferred. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK LOTS ON 5TH and 8th avs., opposite Central Park; also several very desirable plots of lots on 5th-av., south of Central Park; also lots on all the avenues and streets in the City. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brown-stone house, No. 120 East 48th-st., elegantly frescoed and in good order; house 19 by 48 feet; neighborhood first-class; price low. For particulars, inquire of Secretary Park Insurance, No. 237 Broadway.

NEWLY PAINTED AND CARPETED, elegantly furnished house, 5th-av., below 14th-st.; extra size, and in most perfect order.
G. W. SIMMONS, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NICE GENTEEL HOUSE, IN West 25th-st.; all modern improvements; price $11,000. This is a cheap house; will rent for $1,500 per year. F. F. BORRELL, No. 64 Broadway. Room No. 29.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, brick house and lot on Lexington-av., near 36th-st.; furnished if desired. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—UNION-SQUARE, NO. 41 EAST 13th-st., adjacent to Broadway, and immediately in the rear of property adjoining the Maison Doree on 14th-st. R. WILLIAMSON, owner, Bull's Head Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT furniture, a good substantial three-story brick house in good order, No. 228 West 22d-st. Apply on the premises.

LOTS ON WEST 45TH, 51ST AND 53RD sts.; also on 3rd, Lexington and Madison avs. for sale by ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st., Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF DESIRABLY LOCATED houses and lots, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NINETEENTH WARD, BROOKLYN, No. 176 Ross-st., three-story, attic, basement, high stoop house, 22x50, with extension to second story; replete with every convenience; hot and cold water, gas, bath, &c.; built in best manner by present occupant, including burglar alarm; also brick stable, chicken-house, and four extra lots stocked with every variety of fruit, including grapes, apples, pears, quinces, berries, &c.; 35 minutes by cars to Fulton Ferry, and ten minutes' walk to Williamsburg ferry. Price $28,000 for whole, or will be sold separately to suit purchaser. Apply to H. W. BANKS, No. 81 Front-st., New-York.

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE OR TO LET.—It is in a good neighborhood, has twelve rooms and the modern improvements throughout; it is convenient to the ferries and railways; lot, 25 by 200; the garden has a variety of choice fruits; price, $15,000, or rent, $1,500. Apply to Mr. ROSE, No. 57 Cedar-st., New-York, or at No. 142 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET.

BROADWAY LEASE FOR SALE.—STORE in best part of Broadway, between Union and Madison squares, with a front on side street also. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.

3 story H. S. B. H. West 22d-st.	$2,700
4 story E. B. B. S. house, furnished, 42d-st.	3,600

Cottage at Islip. Houses at Morrisania.
Country Seat at Tubby Hook. Permits of
VAN ZANDT BROS.,
No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A VERY DESIRABLE country residence, replete with every convenience for a genteel private family. It is situated at Westport, Conn., directly opposite the former mansion house and grounds of the late Hon. R. H. Winslow. The place is proverbially healthy; free from mosquitoes and fever and ague. There are 3½ acres of land, containing stables, outhouses, hennery, &c., with a fine kitchen garden. For particulars apply to SAML. A. PHILLIPS, Third National Bank, from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

TO RENT—FOR EIGHT MONTHS, PRICE $250, part of a nice country residence at Glen Cove, L. I., consisting of six rooms, kitchen and conveniences; part of garden may be rented if required. The house is accessible by steamboat and railroad. For particulars apply to, or address, SAMUEL HARROLD, after 7 o'clock P. M., at No. 86 Madison-st., New-York. N. B.—The above may be rented for a longer period if required.

TO LET—AT CEDAR GROVE, STATEN ISLAND overlooking the Lower Bay, two good sized and comfortable cottages, each having a garden plot, with some fruit trees and stable attached, and where may be found good fishing and bathing; within five minutes of New Dorp Station and fifteen of the ferry. Apply to WM. R. MARSH, Greenpoint Ferry.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A PARTY having lease of a furnished house until Oct. 1 next would like to relet it from May 1; house is thoroughly furnished and in perfect order, and location very desirable. There would be no difficulty in extending lease for two or three years if desired. Address Box No. 1,182 Post-office.

AT WHITE PLAINS—TO LET OR FOR SALE, a modern style double house, 18 rooms, just finished, on high ground; Broadway; garden fruits, flowers, &c., with carriage-house and about two acres; immediate possession; rent $1,500; price $20,000. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO RENT—FOUR UPPER LOFTS, ON A CORNER on Hudson-st., west of Broadway, 25x50 each. Rent $2,500.
Apply to ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

LEASE FOR SALE—SECOND-AV., IN THE vicinity of Stuyvesant-square; three-story brick house, 13 rooms, in good order; two years' lease for sale at a bargain; immediate possession. For particulars apply to G. H. BENEDICT & CO., No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—AT TARRYTOWN, a snug cottage, 10 rooms, fine view, near the depot. Rent $200 per month. Cottage, 8 rooms, $150 per month. Also cottage, 9 rooms, $125 per month. Apply to KENYON & STEPHENS, No. 83 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE LOCATION, THE three-story and basement brown-stone front house No. 76 1st-place, South Brooklyn, with or without parlor furniture, to a private family; within ten minutes' walk of ferry.

A HANDSOME, THOROUGHLY FURNISHED house to let; half hour from the City; ten rooms; large garden, fruit, stable, &c.; possession immediately; rent very low. Address W. W., Box No. 151 Times Office.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF NYACK, A neat two-story and attic frame dwelling-house, with kitchen attached; rent $350. Apply to F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE WITH ALL the modern improvements, on Morton-st. near Bedford-av., Brooklyn, E. D. For further particulars address Post-office Box No. 82, Brooklyn, E. D.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, A COTTAGE, eight rooms, two acres of land, fine view, ¾ mile from the depot. Rent $700 per year. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

TO LET FURNISHED—ON 5TH-AV., A SUPERBLY furnished house with extension and stable, for two or three years; rent $1,000 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—22D-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., FINE AND beautifully furnished house, $4,000; others, centrally and desirably located, $150 to $700 per month.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, BROWN-stone house in 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., to rent, furnished. Inquire in Office No. 10, No. 7 Wall-st., between 12 and 2 daily.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS, ON TWENTY-second-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., an elegantly furnished house; rent $300 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORAGE TO LET FOR FURNITURE and merchandise in the first-class storage warehouse, No. 285 Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring. Apply to JOHN L. BOGGS, in the store on the premises.

STATEN ISLAND.—NEW BRIGHTON, BEAUTIFULLY situated furnished cottage, stable and fruit garden; one year $2,000; five minutes from landing. G. W. SIMMONS, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET—A WELL LIGHTED WORKSHOP, 75 by 45; twenty-four windows on floor; steady steam power. Apply at FISHER & BIRD'S, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

TO LET—A ROOM ON BROADWAY, SECOND floor, 20x65, suitable for an insurance office; possession immediately if required. Inquire at the office of the American Bank Note Company, No. 142 Broadway.

ROOMS FOR STORAGE OF FURNITURE, baggage, &c., from $2 per month up. Also storage by the piece or load, No. 300 West 34th-st., corner 8th-av.

LARGE, LIGHT AND AIRY ROOMS, with steam power, to let. Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS. Factory, 3d-av., corner 76th-st., N. Y.

STORES TO LET, BY D. M. SEAMAN, NO. 14 Pine-st.—Five-story brick; No. 57 Warren-st., ground floor of No. 115 Chambers-st.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD LOFTS OF building No. 75 John-st. Apply to W. H. DICKINSON & CO.

TO LET—FOUR VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES in the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply in the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET.—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED house to let in 32d-st., near 5th-av. For particulars inquire at No. 49 East 23d-st.

TO LET—A PRIVATE STABLE IN 27TH-ST., near 5th-av. F. F. BORRELL, No. 63 East 27th-st.

TO LET—PART OF THE OFFICE NO. 8, NO. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE 20TH, A GOLD HUNTING ENAMELED ANCHOR WATCH, F. L. Mathez, maker, No. 18,462, with pin, chain, seal and key. The pin engraved "S," and the seal and key square shape. A suitable reward will be given on return of same to A. RUMBILL & CO., No. 264 Broadway. No questions asked.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

For sale—A desirable family residence, convenient to railroad depot; lot 40x165, and house with nine apartments; gas in; price $7,500; more ground can be obtained if desired. Address H., Box 144 Times Office.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH-STOOP, THREE-story, finished attic, basement and cellar brick dwelling, No. 241 South 1st-st. (Hamilton-square), Jersey City; marble tile hall, basement hard wood finish, two bath-rooms and water-closets, furnace, range, conservatory, marble basins on every floor, gas in every room; all in complete order. Horse cars within 75 feet to Cortlandt-st., Barclay-st., Chambers-st., Christopher-st. and 23d-st. ferries. Price $21,000; $10,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Will sell gas fixtures, mirror, and a portion or all of the household furniture; possession May 1. Apply to owner on premises, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., until Monday evening, March 25.

FARM FOR SALE IN CLOSTER, BERGEN CO., N. J., on Northern Railroad, one mile from depot, and an hour from foot of Cortlandt-st.; 90 acres; 27 acres in wood, 13 acres seeded in rye, the rest under high cultivation; good house, and all outbuildings, with or without stock. One of the best homes in Bergen County. Possession April 1. Price $200 per acre. Inquire on premises of JOHN S. RANDALL, or of his son "RANDALL," shirt manufacturer, No. 582 6th-av., New-York.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—AT WESTPORT, Conn., 47 miles from New-York, and one mile from the station of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. A very good house, containing about 12 rooms, and 1½ acres of land, with barn and carriage-house, pleasantly situated on the hill, near the Episcopal Church. Will be sold very cheap. Apply to W. H. SANFORD, Central National Bank, New-York, or to E. SANFORD, Westport, Conn.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF FIFTY acres, in the State of Delaware, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, one hour's ride from Philadelphia. The expansive view combines landscape and water scenery, and the shipping on the River Delaware. Photographs of the residence can be seen at the bookstands of the St. Nicholas and Fifth-avenue Hotels, and pamphlets obtained with full particulars and description.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN the village of Yonkers; large house, with furniture; all modern improvements; stable, gardener's house, greenhouse filled with choicest flowers, hot and cold graperies; fine views; about two acres of land; fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, &c. Also for sale, a beautiful building site of nearly two acres, with cottage on same. For terms, &c., apply to D. HAWLEY, No. 42 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, IN THE VILLAGE of Astoria, a first-class residence, containing all modern improvements, situated on high ground and commanding a fine view of Hell Gate and East River; grounds 150x150; all kinds of fruit trees, stable, hennery, &c., in perfect order. Address GODILLOT, STEVENS & WHITE, No. 4 South William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT PEEKSKILL, ON THE HUDSON, a genteel, recently built cottage residence of ten rooms; gas and water in the house; large lot; best location in the village; fine view of Hudson River; less than five minutes from depot. For particulars apply to S. R. KNAPP, Esq., Peekskill, or address Look-box No. 37 B, Washington, D. C.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—About 10 miles from City Hall; one mile from Harlem Railroad Station, Tremont or Fordham. House has 13 rooms, range, furnace and bath; good stable; 1½ acres land handsomely laid out and stocked with fruit. Apply to W. R. WOOD, No. 285 Front-st., New-York.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with fifty acres excellent land; three miles north of New-Haven; commanding fine views; quantities of choice fruit and berries; modern built house; beautifully shaded lawn; farm-house, barns, carriage-house, &c., in complete order. Apply at Earle's Hotel, N. Y.

BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED ON THE HUDSON, one hour by Northern New Jersey Railroad; large fine 2½-story brick residence, neat out-buildings, three acres, choice garden; fruit, shade, &c. For sale; or rent, furnished; others $7,000 to $100,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE AND pleasantly-located place within an hour's ride of the City. House contains ten rooms and grounds well laid out with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. For further particulars apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 75 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A WELL-IMPROVED AND VERY productive farm, about 30 acres, within two miles of the city limits of Paterson, with small but comfortable house, barn, sheds, &c. Price $4,000, part on time; possession 1st April. Inquire of A. BURT, No. 11 Wall-st.

LONG BRANCH.—COTTAGE FOR SALE ON the Deal Turnpike, a short ride from the Long Branch Depot, commanding a view of the sea; 20 acres of good land attached; apple orchard and shade trees. Address J. C. WHITE, No. 134 East 13th-st.

FOR SALE—ON FRANKLIN-PLACE, FLUSHING, with possession, a very handsome cottage, 38x27; 9 rooms, wide piazza, six full lots, hennery, fruit and shade trees; healthy location; 5 minutes from depot; 40 trains hourly. Apply on the premises, or to S. L. HENDERSON, No. 73 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A NICE GENTEEL COTTAGE house in the best location in Newark, N. J.: Price $5,800. F. F. BORRELL, No. 64 Broadway, Room 29.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL PLEASANT FAMILY who delight to please, a fine house, furnished or partly furnished, in good location and good society, where the owner will accept the rent in board. References first-class. Address MUTUAL, Box No. 140 Times Office.

WANTED TO HIRE—WITH PRIVILEGE OF purchase, a small cottage within one hour of the City. Send full particulars to S. O. H., Box No. 107 Times Office.

WANTED—A NEAT HOUSE, CONTAINING 10 or 12 rooms, about one hour's ride from the City; rent must be moderate. Address, giving full particulars, G. N., Box No. 127 Times Office.

I HAVE $5,000 CASH, AND WISH TO buy a small, snug house for about $7,500 in a fair location. I desire to deal with principals, and do not want a house that has been hawked around the market by brokers. Address MERCHANT, Box 124 Times Office.

STABLE.—WANTED, STALL FOR ONE HORSE, room for feed-box and cart under cover. Address Box No. 2, New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHOUT CHILDREN, and who remain in town during the Summer, wish to rent a second floor, handsomely furnished, to gentlemen. There are four rooms, which will be let either together or separately, without board; references exchanged. Apply at No. 4 9th-st.

AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife, without children, would like to hire four rooms, on the third floor of a house suitable for housekeeping, at a rent of $75 a month, from the 1st of May. Address G. G., Box No. 116 Times Office.

A PLEASANT HOME—A HANDSOMELY furnished second floor to let with first-class board; possession soon; to quiet respectable parties only. No. 11 Ashland-place, Perry-st., near Greenwich-av.

FINANCIAL.

JUDSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
BROKERS AND COLLECTORS.
DEALERS IN
EXCHANGE, MONEY, LAND WARRANTS, &c.,
Corner of Camp and Common sts.,
NEW-ORLEANS.
Refer to G. S. ROBBINS & SON, New-York.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 6 NEW-ST.,
Stock Exchange Building.
NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS. M. F. HAZEN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

BUDGE, SCHIFF & CO.,
NO. 55 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
Brokers in U. S. Government Securities, Gold Stocks and Foreign Exchange; are prepared to buy U. S. Gold Coupons for May for Gold and Currency at liberal rates.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO R. R. CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 20, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT this Company will pay at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, the bonds of the Junction Railroad Company, maturing 1st April, 1867, and the accrued interest thereon; and that interest on said bonds will cease on and after said date.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., NO. 212 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FULTON-ST., N. Y.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the National Life Insurance Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, as above, on MONDAY, the 1st day of April, 1867. Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN A. MORTIMORE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Swift Farm Petroleum and Mining Company will be held at No. 195 West-st., on TUESDAY, April 2, 1867, from 12 to 1 o'clock, for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year. By order of
A. A. GADDIS, President.

ST. PAUL CITY BONDS, TWENTY YEARS to run; interest seven per cent., payable January and July, in New-York; for sale in small investment lots, by
STOUT, THAYER & CO.,
No. 35 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INSURANCE CO., No. 68 WALL-ST., New-York, March 14, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 25th inst. The poll will be opened from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. By order
GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

$5,000 WANTED ON BOND AND mortgage on unincumbered real property in New-Jersey worth $20,000. Building insured for $10,000. Inquire of ALVIN BURT, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK AND WASHOE MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting for choice of officers and transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, April 3, at 12 o'clock.
JOHN J. OSBORN, Secretary.

A FIRST-CLASS BANKER'S SAFE FOR sale, Herring's make with inside burglar proof and combination lock, largest size as good as new. Address E, Box No. 3,329 Post-office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Money deposited on or before April 1 will draw interest from that date.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000.
HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
INTEREST COMMENCES APRIL 1.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
3d-av., corner 26th-st.
Six per cent. paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000 free from Government tax.
Deposits now draw from April 1.

DRY GOODS.

OPENING OF THE SPRING TRADE.
T. M. JAMES,
No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.,
Will offer on MONDAY, March 25,
Six cases choice style and quality of American prints at 12½c. and 15c. per yard; worth 20c. and 25c.
Two cases of alpacas, very cheap, at 31½c. and 50c. per yard.
Oil-boiled black silk, from $1 yard up.
Two cases Spring Delaine at 25c. per yard.
Also, a large lot of toweling, curtain muslin, &c., slightly wet, at great bargains.
All the above goods are much below the market value.
T. M. JAMES.

NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS,
Including the very latest Spring styles.
RICH SILKS, GRENADINES,
IRISH POPLINS, BAREGES,
FRENCH POPLINS, CAMBRICS, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SPRING SHAWLS, CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, CLOAKINGS, TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.
A full assortment
AT RETAIL,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. GRAND-ST.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NOVELTIES FOR SPRING.
In the ladies' and juveniles' furnishing department,
BREAKFAST ROBES, CHILDREN'S DRESSES,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, INFANT'S WARDROBES,
UNDER CLOTHING, BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX,
CORSETS, CHILDREN'S HATS, CAPS, &c., &c., &c.
Ready made and made to order.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. GRAND-ST.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS.
A full assortment of Choice Novelties for Spring.
ALSO LOW PRICED SILKS.
Stripes, Checks, Plain Colors and Black, a full and desirable assortment
AT RETAIL!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS, HOUSE-FURNISHING, and UPHOLSTERY GOODS, in every variety, including
THE LATEST SPRING NOVELTIES
in Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply, Ingrain and Stair-Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Oil-Cloths, &c., &c.
ALSO,
Brocatels, Damask, Moreens, Reps, Plushes, Lace Curtains, Draperies and Curtain Materials of every kind.
ALSO,
House-furnishing Goods, Quilts, Counterpanes, Blankets, Linens, Damasks, Sheetings, Napkins, Piano and Table Covers, &c., &c.
BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
NOTE.—Particular attention given to fitting-up and furnishing hotels, steamers and private residences.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

A NEW DRY GOODS HOUSE.
CLARKE & SAUNDERSON,
NO. 605 BROADWAY.
We take this means of informing LADIES and HOUSEKEEPERS generally that we will not be governed by BROADWAY PRICES, but design to sell to EVERY CUSTOMER; and further, that every yard of goods purchased at our store, NO. 605 BROADWAY, will be an advertisement that can only be copied by selling as GOOD AN ARTICLE at as LOW A PRICE. Our stock of LINEN GOODS for HOUSEFURNISHING and all other purposes IS COMPLETE. We import these goods.
Our DRESS GOODS stock comprises the NEATEST and PRETTIEST STYLES in ALL FABRICS, GRADES and QUALITIES IN THE MARKET.
BLACK SILKS A SPECIALITY.
DON'T FAIL TO LOOK AT THEM.
ALL OTHER SILKS OUT, FOR CASH, AT PIECE PRICES.
LADIES' AND GENT'S HANDKERCHIEFS IN GREAT VARIETY.
LADIES' SETS, SKIRTS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, YANKEE NOTIONS AND TOILET ARTICLES. BAJOU'S AND JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES, every pair warranted.
CLARKE & SAUNDERSON,
NO. 605 BRODWAY.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
are receiving by every steamer large supplies of the best quality of
ENGLISH AND FRENCH CARPETS,
imported expressly for
THEIR RETAIL TRADE,
consisting of Axminster, Wilton, Velvet Brussels and tapestry Brussels.
ALSO,
Axminster and Aubusson carpets, with borders and medallions
IN ONE PIECE,
At the recent extremely low prices.
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Will open on Monday, March 25, a large assortment of
PARIS-MADE CLOTH AND SILK SACS,
BASQUES, &c.,
among which are a few
EXTREMELY ELEGANT.
ALSO,
An invoice of CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS, with rich borders and plain centres, suitable for Spring wear.
Broadway and 10th-st.

CARPETINGS AND OIL CLOTHS.
ADAMS & SPENCER, NO. 281 GRAND-ST.,
COLUMBIAN HALL,
Are now offering a large assortment of new patterns in VELVET, TAPESTRY and INGRAIN CARPETS; VELVETS from $3 to $3 50; TAPESTRY, $1 65 to $1 90 per yard.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, MARCH 25,
a large assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, including
READY-MADE SHIRTS, COLLARS, &c.
BROADWAY and 10TH-ST.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.
Elegant novelties in call dresses, morning robes, under garments, point applique, head dresses and bridal trousseaux.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
will largely replenish and make several additions to their popular stocks of
DRESS GOODS
on MONDAY, March 25.
BROADWAY and 10TH-ST.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S NEW STORE,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF 12TH-ST,
CORSETS A SPECIALTY.
Mrs. Gaynor particularly studies the figure of each lady. The great variety of styles of Corsets which she imports direct for her own trade enables her to suit
THE MOST DIFFICULT FIGURES.
Children's Corsets, Waists, Shoulder-braces, Supporters, Nursing Corsets, &c., &c.
SKIRTS. SKIRTS.
All the latest Paris Fashions in walking Skirts, at home Skirts; and also the favorite train attachment, adapted to skirts of all sizes.
Handsome Full dress Overskirts, with trains, for balls and parties.
N. B.—Mrs. Gaynor personally attends at this upper store, No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., and No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

CARPETS.
H. O. FARRELL has just received from auction a very choice selection of English, Brussels, three-ply and superfine Ingrains; 400 rolls of matting, oilcloths all widths, window shades, rugs, &c., all of which he will sell at prices to suit the depressed state of the money market. Nos. 267, 269, 271 35th-st., one door East of 8th-av.

INDIA SHAWLS.—HAVE RETURNED FROM Europe with Spring selections, which are now open for inspection.
I RUSSELL.
No. 232 Wooster-st., near Amity.
P. S.—Will move to No. 32 East 20th-st. on May 1.

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 22, 1867.
DIVIDEND NO. 13.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½) free of Government tax, on the stock, payable on and after MONDAY, 15th April, 1867, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.
The transfer-books will close on the 30th day of March, 1867, at 2 P. M., and reopen the 16th day of April, 1867.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 18, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. and the United States tax on the same has been declared payable on the 10th day of April next to the shareholders of this Company or their legal representatives, who shall be registered as such at the closing of the transfer books. The transfer books will be closed on the 30th day of March, instant, and opened on the 11th day of April, proximo.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.
The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO., Utica, N. Y.,
and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS clairvoyant, has removed to No. 100 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., where she shows the likeness and tells the name of the person you will marry. Beware of illiterate pretenders who try to imitate her. Lucky numbers.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.
PUBLIC AUCTION SALE OF VACANT GOVERNMENT LANDS.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BOGOTA, Jan. 8, 1867.
In accordance with the privilege reserved to the Executive by Article 18 of the Convention for the establishment of the Panama Railroad, regarding the unoccupied lands to be set off for the Government, it has been determined to sell the said lands at public auction; consequently, parties wishing to purchase the same are hereby invited to forward their bids, inclosed in a sealed envelope, and addressed to this Department, before the 1st day of July next, at noon.
The said lands are divided into three tracts, designated respectively by the numbers 2, 4 and 6; and each tract is subdivided into two lots, one being situate on each side of the line of railroad. Their superficial area is as follows:

The first lot of tract No. 2 contains about	3,775 acres.
The second lot of tract No. 2 contains about	3,715 acres.
The first lot of tract No. 4 contains about	13,010 acres.
The second lot of tract No. 4 contains about	3,000 acres.
The first lot of tract No. 6 contains about	4,001 acres.
The second lot of tract No. 6 contains about	1,653 acres.
Total, about	33,153 acres.

The situation of the lands is as follows, viz.:
The first lot of tract No. 2, among other vacant lands, lies between the tracts numbered 1 and 3, adjudged to the Railroad Company, and the Miraflores and Calle Bruja lands; the second lot, among other vacant lands, lies between the tracts numbered 1 and 3, belonging to the Company, and the San Jose de Bella Vista lands.
The first lot of tract No. 4, among other vacant lands, lies between the tracts numbered 3 and 5, adjudged to the Company, and the Palenquillo, Alto Colorado, and Ahorca, Lagarto, and Bulico Soldado lands; the second lot, among other vacant lands, lies between the tracts numbered 3 and 5, belonging to the Company, and the Barro Colorado, Ahorca, Lagarto, Palenquillo, and Frijol Grande lands.
The first lot of tract No. 6, among other vacant lands, lies between tract No. 5, adjudged to the Company, and the Taberanilla and Cano Quebrado, and Barbacoas and San Pablo lands; the second lot, among other vacant lands, lies between tract No. 5, belonging to the Company, and the Juan Grande lands.
The said lands are appraised at the minimum rate of $4 per acre.
Bids may be made either for the three tracts together or for each one separately, or for each of the lots into which they are subdivided.
No bid of a lesser amount than the appraised minimum value will be entertained.
No bid will be considered unless accompanied by a receipt showing that ten per cent. of the appraised minimum value of the part of the tract bid for has been deposited in the General Treasury of the Union.
Payment of the amounts of the highest bids accepted must be made in cash, or in notes of the new issue, within the term of four months from the date of said acceptance.
If, at the expiration of this time, the amounts above referred to shall not have been paid, the said highest bidders shall forfeit the sums deposited, and the lands shall revert to the nation.
The said amounts include the ten per cent. deposited in advance.
All deposits made by bidders, whose bids are not accepted, will be immediately returned to them.
The cost of drawing up documents, and other expenses incidental to the highest bids accepted, shall be borne by the highest bidders.
The highest bids offered shall not be considered as definitively accepted until approved by the Executive authorities.
The auction sale shall commence at the time above designated—when verbal bids will also be received—and terminate at 3 o'clock P. M. of the same day. The Executive authorities will subsequently consider the offers received, and adjudge the lands to such of the highest bidders as may be deemed most suitable.
The sale shall be attended by the Attorney-General of the nation, who shall be invited to be present.
ALEJO MORALES, Secretary.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneer.
IMPORTANT SALE
OF
FIRST-CLASS AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PAINTINGS,
Being the entire private collections of George H. Lemist, Esq., of New-York City, and Alex. White, Esq., of Chicago.
Consisting of specimens of the most important works of the following modern masters:
The American school is represented by:
D. Huntington,
A. B. Durand,
F. E. Church,
Eastman Johnson,
S. R. Gifford,
Wm. Hart,
James M. Hart,
De Haas,
Paul Weber,
W. T. Richards,
L. R. Mignot,
D. Shattuck,
R. M. Staigg,
A. F. Bellows,
S. Colman,
Geo. H. Hall,
A. F. Tait,
M. B. Kittell.
The French School by the following artists:
H. Merle,
Fauvelet,
Beranger,
Toulmouche,
F. Willems,
Hamon,
Fichel,
Lambinet,
Brillouin,
C. Troyon,
Edward Frere,
Plassan,
De Jonghe,
E. Voillemot,
Trayer,
H. Baron,
Compte Calix,
A. Jourdan,
Girardet,
Guillemin.
The Flemish and Dusseldorf Schools are represented by:
Heilbuth,
Joseph Lies,
Meyer Von Bremen,
Carl Hubner,
Boser,
Boetcher,
B. C. Koek Koek,
Hamman,
Diaffenbach,
Hiddeman,
Prof. Judson,
Prof. Grund,
Prof. Hildebrandt,
Verschuur,
Preyer,
Verboeckhoven,
L. Robbe,
L. De Beul,
F. E. Meyerheim,
Gesselschapp,
Van Schendel,
Calisch,
Dillens,
Moeslinger.
with others of the American, French, Flemish and English Schools. To be sold by
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,
at their Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock on the evenings of WEDNESDAY, March 27, and THURSDAY, March 28.
They will be on exhibition on and after Friday, 22d inst., from 8½ A. M. until 10 P. M. to days of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
WEST HOUSTON-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
WEST HOUSTON-ST.—The two three-story, high-stoop brick houses and the lots on the south side of this street, being 47 feet front and only 103 feet west of Broadway. This property will now rent for about $6,000 per annum and with small alterations can command more. A very peculiar position makes it also the key of an important building on Broadway. The sale will be positive and terms liberal.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSE ON 42D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., AT AUCTION.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:
EAST 42D-ST.—The handsome four-story Ohio freestone high-stoop house and lot No. 8 East 42d-st., south side, (fourth door east of 5th-av.) House 22 by about 55, contains all the modern improvements, and is in first-rate order. Possession can be had April 20, if desired.
For maps and permits to view the premises apply to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
FIFTY-NINE VALUABLE LOTS AND GORES ON 8TH AND ST. NICHOLAS AVS., 117TH AND 118TH STS., AT AUCTION.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:
Fifty-nine valuable and beautiful lots and gores on the above avenues and streets, all ready for immediate improvement; title indisputable; terms accommodating.
For maps apply to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
DISTRICT OF VERMONT SS.—Pursuant to a warrant of sale to me directed, issued out of the Honorable District Court of the United States for the District of Vermont, I shall sell at public auction, at the Custom-house, in Burlington, Vermont, on the 2d day of April, A. D. 1867, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, 23,100 pairs of PRUNELLA SHOE PATTERNS, the same having been ordered to be sold by a decree of said Court.
Given under my hand, at Chester, in said District, this 14th day of March, A. D. 1867.
H. H. HENRY, Marshal.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
QUACKENBUSH & PAULISON, Auctioneers, No. 84 Cedar-st., will give their personal attention to sales of Household Furniture, at the residences of families declining housekeeping and at their salesroom.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
59 VALUABLE LOTS AND GORES ON 8th and St. Nicholas avs., 117th and 118th sts., at auction:
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:
8TH-AV.—8 lots on the east side, being the entire front between 117th and 118th sts., each 25x100.
8TH-AV.—2 lots and gore, commencing at the northeast corner of 118th-st.
8TH AV.—1 gore on the southeast corner of 117th-st., 23.4 on the avenue by 82 feet on 117th-st.
ST. NICHOLAS-AV. (Harlem-lane)—8 lots on the west side, being the entire front between 117th and 118th sts.
ST. NICHOLAS-AV.—5 lots on west side, commencing at northeast corner 118th-st.
117TH-ST.—12 lots on the north side, being entire front between St. Nicholas and 8th avs.
118TH-ST.—12 lots on the north side, being entire front between St. Nicholas and 8th avs.
119TH-ST.—10 lots on north side, being entire front between St. Nicholas and 8th avs.
Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, March 1, 1867.
SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES OF ORDNANCE.—There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidders, at noon, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of April, 1867, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy-yard, Philadelphia, Penn., a lot of old and unserviceable articles of ordnance, embracing shot and shell, about seven hundred (700) carbines, breech-loaders, about twenty-five hundred (2,500) muskets, rifled and smooth-bore, gun carriages and other stores.
The articles will be sold in lots.
Terms: One-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days thereafter, during which time the articles must be removed from the Yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK LOTS ON 5TH-AV. AND 100TH-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 26, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,) Trinity Building,) New-York:
5TH-AV.—3 lots on east side, 25 feet 8 inches south of 84th-street, each lot 25 feet 6 inches front and rear by 100 feet in depth.
5TH-AV.—2 lots, east side, 50 feet 9 inches north of 100th-st. Each lot 25x100 feet.
100TH-ST.—1 lot, north side, 125 feet east of 5th-av., 25x100 feet 9 inches.
Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—THE sale of the furniture, &c., in the Maison Doree, No. 42 East 14th-st., will be continued on MONDAY, March 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the above place.
ALSO, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
Horses, wagons, harness, and everything belonging to a large stable.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MESSRS. MINER & SOMERVILLE will, as for a number of years past, give their personal attention to sales of household furniture at the residences of families declining housekeeping, and at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL AT auction on TUESDAY, March 26, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (for account of whom it may concern:) $62,000 Toledo, Logansport and Northern Indiana Railroad Company First Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds (Hypothecated) $1,000 each.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS WILL SELL AT auction, TUESDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
COLUMBIA COLLEGE LEASE, 25x100, being 320 feet west of 5th-av. Full particulars at Auctioneer's office, No. 11 Pine-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Director.... MAX MARETZEK.
ITALIAN OPERA.
MME. PAREPA-ROSA.
MONDAY EVENING, March 25, at 8,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
MME. PAREPA-ROSA,
MAZZOLENI, BELLINI, BERNARDI, BACELLI.
TUESDAY EVENING, March 26, at 8.
MME. PAREPA-ROSA.
Mozart's immortal masterpiece,
DON GIOVANNI,
with an unparalleled cast, including also,
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
Mme. NATALI TESTA, BELLINI,
BARAGLI, ROSSATI,
BACELLI,
GIORGIO RONCONI,
for the first time in his celebrated role of LEPORELLO.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—There will be NO PERFORMANCE ON WEDNESDAY, on account of the Arion Ball taking place at the Academy on that evening.
The regular subscription nights during next week will therefore be on
MONDAY, TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—GRAND MATINEE.
In active preparation and will be shortly produced, Petrella's new comic opera,
THE CARNIVAL OF VENICE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, MARCH 28.
SIXTH ANNUAL
FANCY-DRESS BALL
OF THE
PURIM ASSOCIATION.
The Directors announce that the subscription books will positively close on TUESDAY. Subscriptions will be received by
A. L. Sanger, No. 70 Nassau-st.; A. Tausser, No. 297 Canal-st.; M. S. Isaacs, No. 78 Nassau-st.; M. H. Moses, No. 49 Vesey-st.; L. G. Schiffer, No. 38 Vesey-st.; S. Weill, No. 55 Warren-st.; E. Milius, No. 373 Broadway; L. M. Phillips, No. 38 West 12th-st., and George S. Levy, Secretary, (with Crofut, Knapp & Co., No. 19 Mercer-st.)

ARION SOCIETY.
THE ANNUAL GRAND MASQUERADE AND FANCY DRESS BALL
will come off in its usual splendor and joviality on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27,
at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
The ball will open at 9 o'clock with the grand Masquerade Procession, in which the fooleries of the year 1866 will pass review before his Highness Prince Carneval. Numerous carnevalistic performances and drolleries at intervals during the night.
Three grand orchestras, (of 140 performers,) under the leadership of Carl Anschutz, F. Riekel and F. A. Schmidt.
Costumer, C. Buchheister, who will also have a splendid assortment of costumes and fancy dresses for hire during the ball.
Supper—by Mr. H. Wilke—will be served a la carte from 10 o'clock to the close of the ball.
No person admitted to the floor before the opening procession has moved off. Up to 12 o'clock masks only will be allowed on the floor.
Tickets, admitting one gentleman and lady, at $10 each, also extra ladies' tickets at $3 each, can only be had from the members of the Society, of which we name:
E. Krollpfeiffer, No. 42 Pine-st.
Em. Sauer, No. 45 Exchange-place.
E. Shultze, No. 62 Cedar-st.
G. Gunther, No. 103 William-st.
A. Ruckel, No. 34 John-st.
J. O. Hundt, No. 40 Dey-st.
J. Stadermann, No. 293 Broadway.
A. Truchsess, No. 121 Grand-st.
W. Candidus, No. 48 Bleecker-st.
Geo. Hanft, No. 697 Broadway.
F. Spangenberg, No. 663 Broadway.
Geo. Heck, No. 41 8th-st.
For boxes apply to Messrs. E. Krollpfeiffer, No. 42 Pine-st., and Hanft Bros. No. 697 Broadway, the Executive Committee.

STEINWAY HALL.
30TH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
MARCH 24.
L. F. HARRISON, DIRECTOR.
First appearance at these concerts of
Miss ROSALIE STUART, Soprano.
Second appearance of
Miss MARIE GILBERT, Pianist.
First appearance of
Signor S. STRINI, Basso.
Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Organist.
Mr. MILLET, Accompanist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Accompanist.
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor, and his FULL ORCHESTRA.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

STEINWAY HALL.
Grand Concert for the benefit of little Florence Reynolds, MONDAY EVENING, March 25, 1867. The following artists have kindly volunteered: Miss NETTIE STERLING, contralto; Signor REMI, baritone; Mr. J. A. DAWSON, pianist; Mr. S. P. WARREN, organist; Mr. J. P. MORGAN, organist. Tickets, $1.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE TO PARTIES GOING ABROAD.
English, French, German, Spanish and American Gold and Government Securities always on hand and for sale in sums to suit. Also, Drafts in sums of $5 and upward on all the principal cities and towns of Europe.
DE JONGE & CO.,
No. 92 Broadway
Two doors above Wall-st.

FOR CHINA, VIA CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer COSTA RICA, Capt. W. G. FURBER, will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at noon, on MONDAY, April 1, for Japan and Shanghai, touching at St. Vincent, Capetown, Mauritius, Singapore and Hong Kong, and taking a limited number of first cabin passengers. Apply at the Company's Office, No. 59 Wall-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway. Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, March 30, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GENERAL GRANT will follow on April 6.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on WEDNESDAY, March 27.
MISSOURI, on SATURDAY, April 6.
MATANZAS, on SATURDAY, April 13.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President. No. 5 Bowling-green

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

FOR SALE—ONE HUNDRED NEW SIX-TON coal cars, broad tread wheel of Stanly make; will run on 4 feet 8½ or 4 feet 10 inch track; of superior make. Apply to HENRY DEXTER, New-York National Exchange Bank, corner Greenwich and Dey sts., at 2 o'clock P. M., or to SELAH VAN DUZER, Esq., President Bank.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
On and after March 15, 1867, the steamers of this Company will run as follows, leaving Pier No. 43 East River (foot of Rutgers-st.) New-York:
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. Gibbs, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M.
FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.—Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table.
The new and beautiful sidewheel steamer RIVER QUEEN will be put on the route to Sag Harbor about May 1, 1867. DAVID WILLIAMS, President, No. 5 Beekman-st.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

AUCTION SALES.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE.

J. F. PIERCE, Esq., REFEREE.
BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, HAGGERTY & PHELPS will sell on TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1867, at the Exchange Salesrooms, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the valuable
STORE PROPERTY,
ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF PECK-SLIP AND FRONT-ST.,
known as No. 35 Peck-slip and No. 237 Front-st.
About 50 per cent. may remain on Bond and Mortgage.
Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st.

FORTY-EIGHTH AUCTION SALE.
75,000
TONS SCRANTON COAL
ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1867.
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1867.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, March 27, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon.
75,000 TONS
of fresh mined Coal, from the Lackawanna Regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of April, 1867.
TERMS: Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
MONDAY, MARCH 25, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., at No. — Vanderbilt-av., one door north of Gates-av.:
FURNITURE AND CARPETS AS GOOD AS NEW.

AUCTION SALE OF COUNTRY PROPERTY, at Wright's Hotel, Montclair, N. J., on TUESDAY, March 26, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M. Two dwelling houses and lots; also premises known as Fullerton Hall; all within ten minutes' walk of the depot. For particulars apply to IRA CAMPBELL, Auctioneer, Montclair, or E. P. CLARK, 128 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIRD AND LAST WEEK
of the
PEOPLE'S FAVORITE DRAMA,
THE GREAT LOCAL SENSATIONAL PIECE.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7 3-4.
OUR TENEMENT-HOUSES.
OUR TENEMENT-HOUSES.
OUR TENEMENT-HOUSES,
received at each representation with the MOST ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
on exhibition at all hours.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES!
MME. HINES, THE BEARDED LADY.
A GIANT AND GIANTESS, A LEOPARD CHILD, TWO DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION,
COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS,
OVER 250,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
First benefit of Mrs. W. GOMERSAL.
MONDAY, March 25, 1867.
THE LITTLE TREASURE.
POCAHONTAS.

Pocahontas	Mrs. Gomersal
Powhatan	Mr. Mark Smith

Box sheet now open.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. COMEDY.
TUESDAY EVENING, March 26, at 8 o'clock.
LA STATION CHAMPBAUDET.
Comedy in three acts by M. M. Labiche and Marc Michel. Tickets at [illegible] Broadway.

BARTZ' TEMPLE OF MYSTERY.
LAST WEEK BUT FOUR.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1. For sale at the house.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Will be reproduced, by request,
THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD; Or, THE ORACLE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
PROTEUS, PROTEUS, PROTEUS.
With other miracles, including
L'ESCAMOTEUR,
And his FAIRY SINGING BIRD, will be continued EVERY EVENING at 8; SATURDAY at 2.
NOTICE.—TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, THE REAL INDIAN BASKET TRICK.
Chickering Piano used at these Seances.
WEDNESDAY, Juvenile Night—Children half price.

300,000 PRESENTS.
THE SECOND OF THE THIRD SERIES OF GRAND MASONIC CONCERTS,
IN AID OF THE
HALL AND ASYLUM FUND,
Will take place
APRIL 8.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
Every purchaser WILL BE ENTITLED TO A PRESENT
for each and every ticket bought.
PARTIES FROM A DISTANCE,
sending money for tickets, should either have their letters registered, or send a Post-office order.
FOR PARTICULARS,
See large bills and circulars.
GEO. W. HOLMES & CO.,
Managing Directors.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
NO. 506 BROADWAY.

THE DRAMATIC COMMITTEE
IN AID OF THE
SOUTHERN RELIEF FUND
have the pleasure of announcing that through the kindness of L. B. LENT, Esq., there will be
A MATINEE
AT THE NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
On MONDAY, March 25, at 2½ o'clock.
for the benefit of the destitute and suffering people of the South, on which occasion will be presented a most attractive programme introducing the entire strength of the
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

BUNYAN TABLEAUX, LARGEST PANORAMA in the world. Sixty magnificent scenes, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrims' Progress. Union Hall, Broadway and 23d-st. Open every night at 7; commencing at 8. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock.
ROBERT J. GREENWOOD, Manager and Proprietor.

INSTRUCTION.

LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BALLSTON SPA, SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.—The Summer term commences April 17; $200 per year covers all the expenses for an English education, Latin, French, German, instrumental and vocal music, painting and drawing, by experienced teachers. Address the Principal, Rev. D. W. SMITH.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically, as used in the best New-York houses. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

FRENCH, SPANISH, ENGLISH AND German can be learned quickly at DOLBEAR'S Academy, No. 609 Broadway, by a new conversational method, without text-books. Private lessons given by European professors at the residence or Academy.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT, respectably connected, desires a situation as governess, to teach the English branches and the rudiments of French. She would go to the country either permanently or temporarily, as may be desired; satisfactory references given. Address W. P., Post-office, Station D.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, &c.—SELLING OFF CHEAP, NEW and second-hand pianos, melodeons, watches, jewelry, paintings, segars, albums, carpets, desks, sewing-machines, &c. Cash paid for pianos and merchandise generally. Lofts for storage.
J. F. JONES, No. 52 Ann-st.

C. A. MUNGER, ORGANIST AND DIRECTOR of the music at the Madison-av. Baptist Church, will be at liberty to accept a position as organist or organist and conductor from the 1st of May next. Apply to or address No. 626 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—FOR SALE—A good paying business; stock of fancy dry-goods, consisting of ribbons, flowers, laces, embroideries, etc., with lease of building for five years, and good will, for sale. Location, Broadway, near Fifth Avenue Hotel. No agents need apply. Address Post-office Box No. 974.

A WELL ESTABLISHED MINERAL Water Summer resort for sale cheap; commodious buildings in good order, spacious grounds, walks, drives and bathing facilities; scenery and air unsurpassed. For testimonials from many distinguished former guests, terms, &c., apply to ROBERT T. REILEY, No. 13 Chambers-st.

THE SENIOR PARTNER IN A WHOLESALE clothing-house is desirous of disposing of his interest therein, and will offer strong inducements to a party wishing to embark in the trade; the house is well established and prepared for Spring business. Address in confidence, with real name, R. H. S., Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—A DRY GOODS STORE IN 3D-AV., between 23d and 28th sts.; three years' lease, without stock if desired. Address A. D., Box 143 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A CROCKERY, GLASS, LAMP AND oil store; entire house, with lease. Inquire at No. 256 10th-av.

PETROLEUM OIL WELL, PRODUCING and two acres of land, to sell for cash or exchange. Inquire at No. 241 Water-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF A FEW LADIES and gentlemen by a competent laundress, who thoroughly understands her business; fine fluting neatly done; can give the best of references. Call on or send a note to LAUNDRESS, No. 353 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER desired by an elderly lady; is a thoroughly practical housekeeper, accustomed to good society; none but those having comfortable homes need apply. Address C. G. H., Box No. 129 Times Office.

A WIDOW LADY OF EXPERIENCE desires to take the charge of a gentleman's residence while absent from the City; the best of reference given. Address Mrs. H., Station G, Broadway, for two days.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, (RETURNED volunteer,) a situation as assistant bookkeeper, receiving and delivery or general clerk, or private watchman, where honesty and faithfulness will gain bread to a family; first-class references. Address H. D., Box No. 2,523 City Post-office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION; IS competent in all the branches of the business; plants, grapes, &c.; an Englishman; nothing but a first-class place will be noticed. Address GARDENER, at Henderson & Fleming's, No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SITUATION BY A French married man, who speaks English and German; understands green and hothouse plants; also, hot and cold vineries, fruits and vegetables. Address C. W., No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as coachman and gardener; one who thoroughly understands his business. Call, or address J. FLANAGAN, No. 152 Baxter-st., New-York.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farmhands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 130 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT nurse; none need apply but with City references, at Mrs. SANDERS' office, 45 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AN INTELLIGENT boy in a broker's office. Apply at No. 54 William-st., Room No. 23.

A LADY LIVING VERY NEAR THE City wishes to engage, as nurse for an infant, and seamstress, a young Protestant woman; references must be satisfactory in every respect; wages $12. Call last week in March, between hours of 11 and 2, at Employment Office, 3d-av., above 10th-st.

BILLIARDS.

FOR SALE—ONE BILLIARD TABLE, PHELAN combination cushion, full size, with balls and cues, at No. 28 West 31st-st.

SAFES.

A BURGLAR SAFE—HERRING'S MAKE, and elegant banking-room partitions, for sale at No. 18 Nassau-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.... Mr. Lester Wallack
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 25, 1867,
BENEFIT
OF
Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES,
when will be given, for the first time this season, the beautiful play, by Tom Taylor and Charles Reade, entitled
MASKS AND FACES,
with elegant scenery, appointments and elegant cast.

Triplet	Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir Charles Pomander	Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Quin	Mr. Geo. Holland
Mr. Ernest Vane	Mr. W. H. Norton
Snarl	Mr. A. W. Young
Soaper	Mr. J. C. Williamson
Colley Cibber	Mr. G. Browne
Hunsdown	Mr. W. J. Leonard
Colander	Mr. T. Graham
James Burdock	Mr. W. H. Pope
Lysimachus Triplet	Miss E. Le Brun
Call Boy	Mr. E. Coshun
Pompey	Master McCormack
Peg Woffington	Miss Madeline Henriques
Mabel Vane	Mrs. Clara Jennings
Kitty Clive	Miss Mary Barrett
Mrs. Triplet	Miss F. Greene
Roxalana	Miss D. McCormack
Maid	Miss Carman

The marked approbation bestowed on the revival of Tom Taylor's successful drama, founded on Miss Braddon's novel, entitled
HENRY DUNBAR,
which has created so great a sensation at this Theatre, and in accordance with a general desire, has induced the management to state that it will be given
WITH APPROPRIATE SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS,
AND GREAT DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS
on TUESDAY EVENING, March 26,
FOR THE LAST NIGHT.
WEDNESDAY, March 27,
BENEFIT OF MR. FREDERIC ROBINSON,
when will be given for the first time this season Massinger's play entitled
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
In consequence of the great success accorded to the representation of the
WIFE'S SECRET,
it will be given for the second time on
THURSDAY EVENING, March 28.
Due notice will be given of the repetition of "INVESTMENT," "DANGEROUS GAME," and "FAST FAMILY."
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Managers.... Lewis Baker and Mark Smith
MONDAY, March 25,
FIRST BENEFIT OF MRS. WM. GOMERSAL,
when will be played the exquisite comedy of
THE LITTLE TREASURE,
and, by special permission of JOHN BROUGHAM, Esq., the famous Burlesque of
POCAHONTAS.
The casts of these pieces will comprise the names of Mrs. Gomersal, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Mr. G. Metkiff, Miss Saidee Cole, Mrs. H. Bland, Mr. H. Bland, Mrs. Yeamans, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. T. Hind, Mr. Lewis Baker, Mr. James Dunn, Mr. Wm. Gomersall, Messrs. Chapman, Newton, Mack, Massey, and the entire
COMEDY AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.
On TUESDAY, March 26,
MISS FLORENCE NOBLE
will appear at this establishment in the character of
MRS. HALLER,
in Kotzebue's play of
THE STRANGER.
On WEDNESDAY, March 27, will be produced, after several weeks of careful preparation, Boucicault's celebrated drama,
JEANIE DEANS,
when Miss ROSE EYTINGE will make her rentree at this establishment in the title role of the drama. The play will be produced with ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, ORIGINAL MUSIC, and an UNPRECEDENTED CAST OF CHARACTERS.

WALLACK'S.
MR. FREDERIC ROBINSON
respectfully announces that his
BENEFIT
will take place on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 27,
when will be presented, for the first time this season, Massinger's great play, entitled
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
Box-book now open.

WOOD'S THEATRE
No. 514 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
Lessee and Manager.... Mr. W. O. BOWERS.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 25, 1867.
Engagement of the talented artists,
MR. AND MRS. F. M. BATES,
supported by an entire company of
BROADWAY FAVORITES.
Messrs. Stuart Robson, George Becks, A. W. Fenno, Harry Wall, Sol Smith, Jr., C. J. Fyffe, Pemberton, Campbell, &c.; Misses Hattie Thorne, Sallie Steele, Mrs. Mark Smith, Mrs. Harry Wall, Mrs. Burroughs, Mrs. Monell, Mrs. King, &c., in the new sensational play, by Jas. Schonberg, Esq., of
OSCAR, THE HALF BLOOD.
NEW SCENERY, NEW APPOINTMENTS,
NEW MUSIC, by the Chef d'Orchestre,
NAPOLEON GILLES.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 precisely.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Second week of the eminently successful
RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
First time of Balfe's beautiful production,
THE ROSE OF CASTILE.
THE ROSE OF CASTILE.
Messrs. CASTLE, CAMPBELL, WYLIE, PEAKES, SEGUIN, Miss RICHINGS, Mrs. ZELDA HARRISON SEGUIN, and Mme. BOUDINOT.
TUESDAY EVENING—BOHEMIAN GIRL.
WEDNESDAY EVENING,
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.
GRAND OPERATIC MATINEE on SATURDAY.
In preparation—CROWN DIAMONDS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
MOST POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT OF Mrs. G. C. HOWARD AS "TOPSEY," IN
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
Mr. G. L. FOX as PHINEAS and THE DEACON.
THE PIECE BRILLIANTLY CAST THROUGHOUT.
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF Mrs. G. C. HOWARD.
Mr. J. W. LINGARD has kindly volunteered.
Mr. G. C. Howard will also appear.
THE NEW AND DAZZLING PANTOMIME
BY G. L. FOX, for 1867, PRODUCED MONDAY NEXT.

LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT ARTISTS,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
AT THE BROADWAY THEATRE.
TWO OF THEIR BEST PIECES.
Friday, farewell joint benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

WALLACK'S.
MISS MADELINE HENRIQUES
respectfully announces that her
BENEFIT
will take place
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 25,
when will be given, for the first time this season, Tom Taylor and Charles Reade's beautiful play, entitled
MASKS AND FACES.
Box-book now open.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st. opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.... Director.
REGULAR MATINEES AT 2:30
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
AN EXTRA MATINEE
MONDAY, MARCH 25,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
SOUTHERN RELIEF FUND.
IMMENSE HIT OF THE
WONDERFUL RUNNELS FAMILY.
whose extraordinary and exquisitely beautiful classic gymnastic exercises are received on every occasion with
ENTHUSIASTIC PEALS OF APPLAUSE!
Prof. G. P. HUTCHINSON and his
TROUPE OF ACTING DOGS.
ASTONISHING EXHIBITION OF SAGACITY
BY HIGHLY-TRAINED PONIES.
ELEGANT ARENIC SCENES
IN INFINITE VARIETY.
INTRODUCING MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
together with the entire strength of
THE GREATEST CIRCUS TROUPE
EVER ORGANIZED ON THIS CONTINENT.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Fifth-avenue Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
G. W. H. GRIFFIN.... Manager.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
Fifth week of the great burlesque.
THE BLACK CROOK.
HUNKEE DOREE, HOP LIGHT LOO,
BOND ROBBERY, FOWLER ON HEADS,
and a host of comicalities, performed by the most artistic delineators in the world, led by the renowned
GEORGE CHRISTY.
THE GREAT QUARTET IN NEW BALLADS AND CHORUSES.
Doors open at 7.... To commence at 8 o'clock.

MEDICAL.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of all Diseases of a Private Character at the office of
DR. GRINDLE, NO. 3 AMITY-PLACE,
BETWEEN BLEECKER AND AMITY STREETS.
Recent cases cured in a very short time. Where cases are of long standing, however, the patient will best appreciate the treatment. Those who are suffering from
GONORRHŒA,
SECONDARY,
TERTIARY OR HEREDITARY SYPHILIS,
GLEET,
STRICTURE,
FISTULA,
RHEUMATISM,
WHICH IS ONE SYMPTOM OF SYPHILIS,
IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER,
which causes a too frequent passage of the urine,
IMPOTENCE,
nocturnal or diurnal emissions, the result of youthful indiscretions, or any disease whatever of the genito-urinary organs or pelvic-viscera. (Should there be any copper-colored spots on any part of the head, face, limbs or trunk, they may be certain of syphilitic disease.) In all such cases patients should consult their own individual interests, and call on one who has had much successful practice in the treatment of the above diseases, and who can permanently cure you. Throw all quack remedies to the dogs. Every thoroughly educated and well read physician who has had the same advantages in the treatment of the above diseases as ourself, knows that the same treatment which cures one will not cure or even benefit every other. Every patient must positively, if a cure is effected, be treated according to the constitutional peculiarities of their individual self. Those who are laboring under any of the above diseases, male or female, who cannot consult us in person, may write us, and by return mail we will forward to them, in writing, questions which they can answer, on receipt of which we will consider their cases, and forward to their address those remedies best suited to each individual case. Consultation free. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 11 P. M.; Sundays from 8 to 11 A. M. and 3 to 10 P. M.

$1.—DR. BARNARD'S FRENCH INJECTION cures gonorrhœa and gleet in less time than any other, without using copabia or cubebs, which ruin the stomach and must pass through the whole system before reaching the diseased part. Highly recommended by physicians. A safe and sure cure where all other remedies fail. Sold by all druggists. Depots—Nos. 323 and 127 Bowery, (corner Grand,) 103 Greenwich, 205 William, 165 Rivington, 126 Spring, 16 Av. A, 193 and 355 3d-av., 36 6th-av., 344 7th-av.; Brooklyn, 255 Atlantic-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Second-avenue to Third-avenue, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 16th day of April, 1867, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Second-avenue to Third-avenue, in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 23, 1867.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE—Washington, Saturday, March 23.

Mr. Dixon corrected the report of his remarks in the debate yesterday, in which he is represented as saying that the appointing power vested in the Chief-Justice under the Bankrupt Bill is being used for political purposes. He must have been misunderstood, for he certainly never said any such thing.

REGISTRATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Mr. Harlan, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported the joint resolution directing the Commissioner of Education to cause to be registered all children in the schools of the District between 6 and 20 years of age; the number of blind children; the number of deaf and dumb; the number of schools and school teachers; and to report to the next Congress. It was passed.

SALE OF SHIPS TO BELLIGERENTS.

Mr. Chandler moved that the Senate take up the bill declaratory of the law with regard to the sale of ships to a friendly belligerent. It authorizes the sale of vessels, wholly or in part prepared for war, to any foreign Government at peace with the United States, provided the transaction is purely commercial, with no intent on the part of the seller to participate in any belligerent act; and that the vessel or steamer while in transitu, is in no respect exempted from the laws of contraband.

After debate by Messrs. Johnson, Conness, Sumner and Morrill, the Senate refused to take up the bill.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

Mr. Ramsey introduced a joint resolution, directing the Secretary of War to cause to be made an examination of the condition of the levees of the Mississippi River from the mouth of the Ohio to the Gulf of Mexico, the cost of their repair or reconstruction, &c. Mr. Ramsey asked the immediate consideration of the above. Mr. Trumbull objecting, it was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

CULTIVATION OF TREES ON THE PLAINS.

Mr. Cole introduced a bill to promote forest tree cultivation on the Plains, which was referred to the Committee on agriculture.

REFINING GOLD AND SILVER.

Mr. Conness introduced a resolution requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate any information he may have relative to any proposed change, in the United States Mint laws, upon the subject of refining gold and silver, and the public policies incident thereto. Adopted.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. Willey called up a joint resolution providing for the payment by the Cities of Washington and Georgetown, of the expenses incurred by the Judges of Election in said cities and the appointment of the Supreme Court of the District of three Commissioners of Election. Passed.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Mr. Morrill called up the bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the contingent expenses of the Senate for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.

Mr. Edmunds offered an amendment that a law passed at the last session shall not be construed to allow any greater compensation for publication of the laws in the newspapers of the District of Columbia than is paid to newspapers elsewhere. Adopted.

The bill was then passed.

COLORED SOLDIERS.

Mr. Wilson called up the bill in relation to the collection of money due to colored soldiers, sailors, and marines. It provides that all checks and Treasury certificates due to colored soldiers or sailors, or their legal representatives, now residing in any State in which slavery existed in 1860, shall be paid to the Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau, who is made responsible for the custody of it, and its delivery to the proper persons.

Mr. Sherman offered an amendment, which was agreed to, that all money held and disbursed under this act shall be held and disbursed under the laws regulating disbursing officers of the army. He explained the object to be to compel the money collected to be deposited in the Government depositories.

NEW-YORK TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Mr. Ramsey called up a bill to give the New-York American Telegraph Company the right of way and privilege to lay, land, and operate a submarine telegraph cable on the Atlantic coast of the United States, and establish telegraph communication between the United States and Europe, via the Bermudas and Azores Islands. It was passed and goes to the House. It is as follows:

Sec. 1. That the American Atlantic Cable Telegraph Company of New-York are hereby vested with the right, power and privilege, having acquired the necessary land therefor, to lay, land and operate their cable or cables on the Atlantic coast, except the coast of Florida, within the jurisdiction of the United States, and the right, power and privilege so to lay, land and operate their cable or cables shall be vested in the said American Atlantic Cable Telegraph Company for the period of twenty years from the approval of this act; provided that the said Company shall commence active operations within the space of two years from the approval of this act.

Sec. 2. That the American Atlantic Cable Telegraph Company having acquired the necessary land therefor, shall have the right, power and privilege to land and operate their cable or cables within any of the harbors, waters, inlets, towns and cities on the Atlantic coast, except the coast of Florida, offering the most practical and convenient landing, and to construct or erect all the necessary fixtures to accomplish the object of this act.

Sec. 3. That the Government of the United States shall at all times have the preference in its use upon terms that may be agreed upon between the Postmaster-General and the said Company.

Sec. 4. That Congress shall have power to alter, amend or repeal this act.

A BILL TO REGULATE THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Wilson introduced the following, which was ordered to be printed:

Whereas, The fourteenth article of the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States has been ratified by a sufficient number of States, and is therefore a part of the fundamental law; and

Whereas, The first section of said article of amendment declares that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States wherein they reside, and that no State shall move or enforce any law which shall so abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; and

Whereas, The said fourteenth article of amendment to the Constitution empowers Congress to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of the said article.

Therefore, Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, That there shall be no denial of the elective franchise to any male citizen of the United States by any State on account of color or race or previous condition, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Section 2. *And be it further enacted*, That each and every person who shall violate the provisions of this act shall, on conviction in any Court of the United States, be fined for each and every offence not less than $1,000, or be imprisoned not less than six months, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

ADDITIONAL BOUNTIES.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill providing that the provisions of the bill of July 22, 1866, relating to additional bounties to enlisted soldiers, &c., shall be applicable to drafted men and to seamen of the United States Navy and marines enlisted for corresponding periods.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE PUBLIC MONEYS.

Mr. Thayer introduced a joint resolution forbidding the removal or relocation of any public money or funds held in trust for any Indian tribe for such purposes, unless specifically authorized by law or treaty stipulation,

Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

WORKS OF ART.

The Senate concurred in the House amendment to the bill to provide for the importation, duty free, of works of art for presentation, &c., and the bill goes to the President.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The testimony taken by the Committee of the House on the New-York Custom-house frauds, and transmitted to the Senate as affecting certain members of this body, was taken from the table.

Mr. Trumbull said he had examined the written testimony, and he thought the best way to dispose of it was to read it to the Senate.

Mr. Doolittle said he protested against this new-born courtesy in the concealment of testimony on the part of the House Committee. It was a miserable pretext from the beginning. He demanded that the testimony be read. It bore the stamp of perjury on its face.

Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee, also concurred in demanding the reading of the evidence.

The testimony was read. Its reading produced a good deal of merriment in the Senate.

The name of the witness is David A. Hull. He testifies to having overheard a conversation between two men, whom he believed to be Senators Patterson and Doolittle, in which the former said he had received his $5,000, and did not care a d—n for the Committee or any one else. Mr. Hull is unable to identify the Senators, and testifies to overhearing only disconnected words about "Custom-house" and "Committee." He was an applicant for office in the New-York Custom-house at one time.

The reading of the testimony being concluded,

Mr. Johnson asked if that was what the House had sent for?

The Chair said it was.

Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee, said he had never received a dollar from Mr. Smythe, and never asked him for one. As to the General Order Fund, he never knew what it meant until he asked Mr. Brooks, of New-York, the other day. The testimony of this man Hull was every word perjury.

The discussion was continued at considerable length by Messrs. Howe, Doolittle, and others.

Mr. Howe said the political differences between himself and his colleague were well known to the Senate. He would not say that these differences had not affected their personal relations, but he would say that they had not affected them a great deal. He believed the imputations sought to be cast upon his colleague were without the least foundation, and of the most unjust character.

After further remarks, expressing his entire disbelief of the charges against Mr. Doolittle,

Mr. Howe protested against all such efforts to bring the characters of public men into disrepute, unless there is sufficient proof to warrant such an accusation.

Mr. Doolittle thanked his colleague for so far rising above political considerations as to vindicate his (Doolittle's) character from the unjust aspersions sought to be thrown upon it. He was proceeding to criticise the conduct of the House, when he was called to order by the Chair, (Mr. Wade,) who ruled that it was not in order to refer to the action of the House.

Mr. Doolittle concluded that he had a right to defend himself in his own language.

Mr. Johnson moved that Mr. Doolittle be allowed to proceed in his own language, in answer to the charges contained in the House resolution.

Mr. Drake supported the motion of Mr. Johnson, and gave notice that at the conclusion of Mr. Doolittle's speech he should offer a resolution that the testimony sent here by the House be respectfully returned to that body.

Mr. Cameron hoped Mr. Doolittle would be allowed to proceed in his own way. He considered the attack made upon him a most unjustifiable and malicious assault upon a man whom he considered as honorable as any Senator or House.

Mr. Sherman [illegible] the Chair was [illegible] in ruling that it was not in order to criticise the action of the House or any of its Committees. He thought, however, that the Senate should, by a vote, relieve the Chair of the duty of inforcing that rule.

After further remarks from Mr. Fessenden and others, the Senate unanimously voted to let Mr. Doolittle proceed with his remarks and use such language as he thought proper.

Mr. Doolittle resumed the floor, and in a written speech reviewed the action of the House Committee, denying as to the accusations contained in the House resolution, and characterizing the testimony of Hull as manifest perjury. He characterized as false the allegation of Mr. Hulburd that he had given him an opportunity for explanation of vindication. He (Doolittle) had never seen the testimony until this very hour. The real purpose of Mr. Hulburd was to make it appear to the world that he (Hulburd) had given him (Doolittle) an opportunity to defend himself from this cowardly and assassin-like attempt to injure his character. Toward the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Doolittle referred to the charges against his son, characterizing them as false in every particular. It was not only a falsehood, but a very simple falsehood, that Mr. Smythe had ever agreed to give Mr. Doolittle's son a portion of the General Order fund in order to get his nomination by the President.

Mr. Morgan could not fail to express his astonishment at the extraordinary scene presented in the Senate to-day. For nearly three-quarters of an hour the Senate, departing from its rules, had permitted the Senator from Wisconsin (Doolittle) to make a most extraordinary attack upon a member of the House from the State of New-York, which filled him (Morgan) with astonishment and alarm. He knew Mr. Hulburd to be a man of honor. He would not say what action the Senator ought to take; but he could not let the occasion pass without saying something in defence of his colleague in the other House (Mr. Hulburd.)

Mr. Drake offered the resolution of which he had given notice, respectfully returning to the House the testimony transmitted by it to the Senate.

Mr. Sherman said it was due to the House to give the testimony respectful consideration. The resolution of the House made no direct charge against any Senator, but merely transmitted evidence as affecting two Senators. He moved to refer the testimony to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Howard supported the motion to refer the testimony. He thought it due to the House to treat its communication with this much respect. It was fair to presume that the House Committee acted in good faith. He hoped the testimony would be referred to the Committee before whom a proper investigation could be made, giving the parties implicated abundant opportunity to disprove all the assertions against them.

Mr. Fowler claimed the privilege of saying a few words in defence of the ladies of the President's household, whose names have been dragged into this matter. He regretted very much that Mr. Smythe had been so imprudent as to mention their names in connection with the matter. There were not in the United States two ladies of more unimpeachable integrity than Mrs. Stover and Mrs. Patterson, and all imputations against them were false and unfounded.

Mr. Conkling felt it his duty to say a few words in defence of Mr. Hulburd. He doubted if those who knew that gentleman would be willing to see him gibbeted at the crossroad of public opinion for what he had felt it his duty to do in this matter. The report of Mr. Hulburd was not aimed at any Senator, but at the administration of public business in the New-York Custom-house. In the course of that investigation incidentally, and unavoidable testimony appeared which affected two members of the Senate. This was transmitted to the Senate. The Senator from Wisconsin and the Senator from Tennessee made denials bringing into question, if not the integrity of Mr. Hulburd, at least its equivalent. This provoked a reply from Mr. Hulburd, who endeavored to show that he had done his duty and nothing more. He (Mr. Conkling) was not attempting to defend the evidence transmitted by the House, or to say that the House had made precisely the most opportune disposition of the matter. He simply desired to defend Mr. Hulburd from the unjust attacks of Mr. Doolittle.

After further debate by Messrs. Trumbull, Norton and Drake, Mr. Drake withdrew his resolution and the testimony was referred to the Judiciary Committee, who were empowered to prosecute the investigation and send for persons and papers.

VETO OF THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull, the Senate proceeded to consider the Supplementary Reconstruction Bill and the President's veto thereon.

The veto message was read, and the question was, "Shall the bill pass, the objections of the President notwithstanding?"

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Cole, Conness, Cameron, Cattell, Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Norton, Nye, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey Williams, Wilson and Yates—40.

Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Norton, Patterson, of Tennessee, and Saulsbury.—7.

The amendment was disagreed to by yeas 19, nays 28:

Yeas—Messrs. Cole, Drake, Edmunds, Fowler, Harlan, Howe, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ross, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Wade, Wilson, Yates—19.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, Howard, Johnson, Morgan, Norton, Patterson of Tennessee, Ramsey, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams—28.

So the bill having received a two-thirds vote of those present, was passed.

MOTION TO ADJOURN.

Mr. Trumbull offered a concurrent resolution that the two Houses adjourn on Tuesday next, at noon, to the first Monday in December.

Mr. Drake moved to amend by inserting instead of the first Monday in December, Tuesday, the 15th of October.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, moved to amend by inserting the first Monday of November.

After a debate between Messrs. Conkling and Morrell the amendment was disagreed to, yeas 18, nays 27.

Mr. Sumner moved as a substitute for the resolution a proposition that the presiding officers adjourn their respective Houses on Thursday next until the first Monday in June, and on that day, unless otherwise ordered by the two Houses, they further adjourn their respective Houses until the first Monday in December, 1867. Disagreed to, yeas 14, nays 31.

Yeas—Messrs. Cameron, Chandler, Cole, Drake, Fowler, Harlan, Howe, Morton, Pomeroy, Ross, Sumner, Thayer, Wilson, Yates—14.

Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Cattell, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, Henderson, Howard, Johnson, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Norton, Nye, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Patterson of Tennessee, Ramsay, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Williams—31.

Mr. Chandler moved an Executive Session.

Mr. Trumbull hoped this question would be settled first.

Mr. Chandler hoped it would not be settled now. If Congress adjourn now until December they would leave the impression that it was safe to intrust the country to the hands of the Executive.

After debate between Messrs. Morton, Fessenden and Stewart the motion for an executive session was lost, and the resolution to adjourn from Thursday next until the first Monday in December was again before the Senate.

Mr. Yates spoke at some length against it. The people demanded that Congress should stay here and see the enforcement of the laws it had passed for the reconstruction of the South, and not to abandon the whole country to the hands of a man known to be opposed to everything Congress had done. He would not say that to adjourn now would be to abandon the charges made against the President, but he would say that it would be looked upon in that light by every Democratic paper and politician in the country.

Mr. Saulsbury called upon Mr. Yates to state whether he meant to say that he feared the President would in the recess of Congress do aught to the dishonor of the country.

Mr. Howe said the legislation of the session was done, and he did not see why Congress should not adjourn. It could not be expected of Congress to do more than pass the necessary laws. If the laws were executed, he (Mr. Howe) would be satisfied; if they were not executed, he could see no good to accomplish by staying here to anticipate that failure on the part of the President to do his duty.

After further debate, participated in by Messrs. Conness, Drake, Morton, Sumner, Johnson and others, the resolution to adjourn on Tuesday until the first Monday in December was adopted—yeas 29, nays 16.

The Senate at 6 P. M. adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The journal of yesterday having been read, (Mr. Schenck in the chair as Speaker *pro tem*.)

PATENT-OFFICE EXAMINERS.

Mr. Myers asked leave to introduce a bill to increase the force of the Patent Office.

Mr. Ross objected.

Mr. Myers moved to suspend the rules.

The rules were suspended and the bill introduced. It authorizes the Commissioner of Patents to appoint from time to time such additional number of principal examiners, and first and second assistant examiners, as may be required to transact the current business of the office with dispatch, not to exceed four additional of each class; also, a Solicitor of the Patent-Office, with a salary of $3,000, and fixing the salary of the first assistant examiner and disbursing clerk at $2,000, and the Librarian (who also acts as translator) at $2,500.

Messrs. Myers, Upson and Chanler briefly explained, and advocated the bill, and Messrs. Ross and Baldwin opposed it, on the ground that the proposed legislation was hasty and unconsidered while the standing committees were unorganized. The previous question was seconded, and the bill passed.

DUTY ON OBJECTS OF ART.

The House then proceeded to business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows: The Senate amendments to the House joint resolution providing for importation duty free of objects of art imported for presentation to Government, or State Governments, or municipal corporations.

The amendments are in shape of additional sections admitting free steam agricultural machinery imported during the current fiscal year, or that may be imported prior to the 30th of June, 1868, as models or for experimentation, and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue the employment of persons under the act for the collection of direct taxes in the insurrectionary States, and to devolve their duties on the officers of Internal Revenue.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Scofield opposed the amendment as to the steam agricultural machinery, and Mr. Allison supported it.

Mr. Stevens moved to restrict the amendment to steam plows, which was adopted.

Mr. Brooks moved to correct the bad English of the section by striking out the word "Experemintation," there being, as he said, no such word, and substituting the words "experimental purposes," which was adopted.

The Senate amendments as amended were concurred in.

PRIVATE RELIEF.

The Senate amendment to the joint resolution, directing the Secretary of the Interior to suspend the execution of the law of last session for the relief of the heirs of John C. B[illegible]. The amendment strikes out the preamble.

Mr. Woodbridge moved to refer it to the Judiciary Committee, and argued in support of the motion.

Mr. Washburne, of Wisconsin, opposed the motion, and said he could prove all the facts recited in the preamble.

Mr. Baker also opposed the reference and favored concurrence in the Senate amendment.

Mr. Poland, having been a member of the Senate Committee that reported the bill last session, sustained the motion to refer.

Mr. Marshall also favored the reference.

After an hour occupied in discussion, the previous question was seconded.

The motion to refer was disagreed to, and the Senate amendment was concurred in.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DEEDS.

The Senate bill in relation to the acknowledgment of deeds in the District of Columbia—providing that acknowledgments may be taken by the Recorder of Deeds or by a single Justice of the Peace, was passed.

WEST VIRGINIA WAR EXPENSES.

The Senate bill supplementary to the act of June 21, 1866, to reimburse West Virginia for war expenses, was passed. It places the distribution of the money under the direction of the Secretary of War.

Mr. Hubbard, of West Virginia, explained the bill.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO RECEIVED.

Col. Moore, the President's private Secretary, here appeared and delivered the veto message on the Supplementary Reconstruction Bill.

The message was then read.

The veto message having been read, Mr. Wilson moved the previous question.

The previous question was seconded, and the House proceeded to vote by yeas and nays (as required by the Constitution) on the question, Shall the Bill on Reconstruction be passed, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding? The vote resulted yeas 114, nays 25.

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Anderson, Ashley of Nevada, Ashley of Ohio, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Beaman, Benjamin, Benton, Blaine, Blair, Boutwell, Bromwell, Buckland, Butler, Cake, Churchill, Clarke of Ohio, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb, Coburn, Cook, Cornell, Covode, Cullom, Dodge, Donelly, Driggs, Eckley, Eggleston, Ela, Farnsworth, Ferris, Ferry, Fields, Finney, Garfield, Gravely, Halsey, Hamilton, Hayes, Hill, Hooper, Hopkins, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hulburd, Hunter, Ingersoll, Judd, Julian, Kelley, Kelsey, Ketcham, Kitchen, Koontz, Laflin, Lawrence of Ohio, Lincoln, Loan, Logan, Loughbridge, Mallory, Marvin, McCarthy, McClurg, Mercur, Miller, Moore, Morrill, Myers, Newcomb, O'Neil, Orth, Paine, Perham, Peters, Pile, Plants, Poland, Polsey, Robertson, Sawyer, Schenck, Schofield, Selye, Shanks, Shellabarger, Smith, Spalding, Stevens of New-Hampshire, Stevens of Pennsylvania, Stewart, Taffe, Thomas, Trowbridge, Twichell, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn of New-York, Van Horn of Missouri, Van Wyck, Ward, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburn of Indiana, Welker, Williams of Pennsylvania, Williams of Indiana, Wilson of Ohio, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Wilson of Iowa, Windom, Woodbridge—114.

Nays—Messrs. Barnes, Boyer, Brooks, Burr, Chanler, Eldridge, Fox, Getz, Glossbrenner, Haight, Holman, Humphrey, Marshall, Morrissey, Mungen, Niblack, Nicholson, Noell, Pruyn, Randall, Robinson, Ross, Taber, Van Auken, Van Trump—25.

So the bill was passed and sent to the Senate.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Blaine offered, as a question of privilege, a concurrent resolution that when the House adjourn next Monday it adjourn to meet on Monday, Nov. 11.

Mr. Butler asked whether that was a privileged question?

The Speaker *pro tem* (Mr. Schenck) replied that it was.

Mr. Garfield opposed the resolution, remarking that several hundred appointments of Postmasters and others were in the hands of the President, and should be acted on before adjournment.

Mr. Blaine explained that his resolution did not contemplate an adjournment of the Senate.

Mr. Garfield further remarked that the President appeared to be anxious to get rid of the Fortieth Congress.

Mr. Brooks inquired of Mr. Garfield how he came to know that?

Mr. Garfield replied that he had it from a gentleman as intimate with the President as the gentleman himself (Brooks) was.

Mr. Eldridge suggested that Mr. Garfield himself must be more intimate with the President than gentlemen on the Democratic side, for they were not aware of any such anxiety.

Mr. Garfield was free to say that he got his information second-hand. He got it from gentlemen on the Democratic side of the House.

Mr. Eldridge assured Mr. Garfield that he was mistaken.

Mr. Garfield said he was impressed by what he learned from gentlemen on the other side that the President was very desirous of getting rid of Congress. If the House were to adjourn the President could get along very well with the Senate by delaying important appointments until the last moments of the session. He (Garfield) believed that both Houses should remain in session till those important appointments were made.

Mr. Blaine did not understand what the House had to do with Executive appointments. The Senate could remain in continuous session until next December, unless the appointments were satisfactorily arranged.

Mr. Butler having had five minutes allowed him by Mr. Blaine, said: The Thirty-ninth Congress said to the people of the United States that Andrew Johnson was a bad man, and that the House and Senate should stay here to take care of his acts. In obedience to that law we are assembled here to-day. The President has just vetoed, on grounds of unconstitutionality, the bill to carry out the details of the Reconstruction Act, and now it is proposed that we shall go away and leave the whole matter in his hands for six, seven or eight months. Thus you say that he can be trusted; that he is a good man; that this great question of reconstructing our empire is perfectly safe in his hands. The last House of Representatives resolved that there is good reason to believe that he ought to be impeached, and the Judiciary Committee has been instructed to inquire into the matter. Now, there either is, or there is not a reasonable ground for impeachment. That question should be determined at once and forever, and not be left before the country as a disturbing element. Justice to Andrew Johnson requires that it shall be determined at once. Justice to the business interests of the country require it. We are acting like a general who, having started a critical movement in the field, abandoned the field, and gets out of sight and sound of the action. The loyal men and the business interests of the country will hold every member responsible for what may happen in consequence of adjournment. And now, first and last, and all the time, I respectfully protest against the adjournment.

Mr. Blaine said the statement has gone so long uncontradicted on the floor of the House that the great loyal people of the country are waiting anxiously for this House to initiate measures of impeachment, that I think it ought to be contradicted. I ask the gentleman from Massachusetts through what Convention, through what organism, through what expression of public opinion anywhere, he feels justified in talking with such confidence? I maintain that out of the seventeen or eighteen hundred newspapers which represent the loyal people of the country, and which are the best evidences of public opinion, the gentleman cannot find twenty-five that regard impeachment seriously; and when the gentleman talks about our remaining and having the question settled, I tell him that in the public mind the question is settled.

Mr. Butler—What way?

Mr. Blaine: It is settled that, on any showing that has been had, and bad a man as Andrew Johnson is conceded to be, and whatever he may have done, the people do not believe it worth while to rupture the foundations of the Government, by having the extraordinary spectacle here of getting him out of office in that way. There has been no manifestation anywhere of a desire on the part of the loyal people justifying the declaration of the gentleman.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania: The gentleman will allow me to say that, within the last two weeks, one of the largest meetings ever held in the interior of Pennsylvania, was held in Schuylkill, imperatively demanding impeachment.

Mr. Butler—The gentleman will further allow me to say that I had the honor to place before the Legislature of his own State (Maine,) the question whether Andrew Johnson ought to be impeached, and in my judgment it would have voted for impeachment at once, but I advised the question to be left to Congress.

Mr. Blaine—The gentleman may be better posted about the affair than I am, but my advices from there are that the Legislature regarded the matter as inexpedient.

Mr. Butler—Let me further say, that I have presented petitions for impeachment from many parts of the country, and when the gentleman tells me that the newspapers of the country do not want impeachment, let me ask him how many of the newspaper people have daughters, sons, nephews, uncles, aunts, and cousins in the Federal offices of the Government?

Mr. Blaine—If the gentleman means to impugn the newspapers of the country, I take up the gauntlet and say that a better class of men does not exist in the United States than those who represent the Press.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, expressed the desire that the question be postponed till Monday or Tuesday. There were three or four small appropriation bills, and other matters to be disposed of. As to the question of impeachment, he had nothing to say, having heretofore expressed his views on that question. He believed the people expected the House to examine the matter, and if there were just cause, to impeach Andrew Johnson. The House had also, yesterday, instructed the Committee on Public Expenditures to inquire the impeachment of the Collector of New-York. He intimated that Mr. Blaine had not entertained his present views against impeachment until after the election of the present presiding officer of the Senate, and referred to a remark made by Mr. Blaine, that he preferred the present Executive to remain in office, rather than have the shilly-shally ways of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Wade,) introduced into that position.

Mr. Blaine denied having made the statement in that way, though he admitted having expressed a preference for Senator Fessenden over Senator Wade in case of the removal of the President, and he intimated that it was not exactly proper on the part of Mr. Stevens to retail private conversations.

Mr. Stevens denied that it was private conversation, and said that Mr. Blaine expressed that idea openly about the House in an ardent, excited manner, though not in the course of debate.

Mr. Blaine said that the conversation referred to was not even alleged by the gentleman from Pennsylvania to have been with himself; it was simply one he chanced to overhear and he had heard only a part of it. His respect for the age and services of the gentleman from Pennsylvania forbade him characterizing the amenities of debate as he would under the circumstances.

Mr. Stevens said he had heard nothing of Mr. Fessenden's name in the conversation referred to.

Mr. Blaine replied that was because he had heard only half of the private conversation he attempted to repeat on this floor. He denied with great positiveness that he had uttered a single word of disrespect towards the distinguished Senator from Ohio. He had merely expressed his preference for the Senator from Maine, who was his valued personal friend.

Mr. Eldridge expressed his anxiety that Congress should adjourn. He did not believe anybody could tell why this session was provided for. Whose fault was it that offices were not filled? The President had nominated most unobjectionable men to various offices, but the Senate rejected them. He understood gentlemen wished Congress to remain in session so as to impeach the President, because he made removals on political grounds, while the Senate was rejecting appointments precisely on the same grounds.

Mr. Garfield said he objected to the resolution, not from any feeling in regard to the proposed impeachment, but in order that the offices might be properly filled.

A discussion, which at one moment threatened to be unpleasant, took place between Messrs. Eldridge and Garfield, in reference to Mr. Garfield's statement that he obtained his information in regard to the President's anxiety for an adjournment of Congress from the gentlemen on the Democratic side. This Mr. Garfield subsequently explained to [illegible] from the darkness that it was night.

Mr. Scofield favored the proposed adjournment. He did not want to be detained here by what looked like false pretences. It was not necessary for the House to remain in session to look after some little appointments or some small appropriations, and if there was any serious intention to impeach the President, why had not some move been made within the last three weeks.

Mr. Boutwell expressed the wish that Mr. Blaine would withdraw the resolution till Tuesday or Wednesday next. The majority of the people South and North, black and white, loyal and rebel, had lost confidence pretty generally in Andrew Johnson, on his wisdom, if not his honesty.

Mr. Blaine inquired whether Mr. Boutwell thought that the fact of the House remaining in session would restore that confidence.

Mr. Boutwell thought not, but the people looked to Congress as the only shield which could avert the woes which they apprehended, but which they did not plainly discover or understand. For himself so firm were his convictions as to the danger of adjourning till October or November or December, without power to reassemble, that he would never hold himself excused if he consented to it. This was a proposition to leave the political interests of the country to the control of one man, in whom the House had not confidence, and to leave the great financial office of Collector of the Port of New-York in the hands of a man who was charged before the House and country with being guilty of corruption in office. He declared for himself, as a member of the Judiciary Committee, and he believed he also spoke for the Committee, that that Committee was proceeding earnestly, seriously and deliberately on the question of impeachment, and would report without being influenced by views of newspapers or people.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, favored the resolution of adjournment. It seemed to him that members were to take their choice between adjournment till the Fall, or a perpetual session. If he were to choose between these two alternatives he should vote to adjourn till the Fall. As to the danger to the country, spoken of by the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Butler,) he (Mr. Wilson) thought there was more danger to the business and commercial interests of the country to be apprehended from the House remaining in its present condition than from adjourning. Every person connected with business and commercial interests was kept in an unsettled condition, as no one knew at what time important measures might be launched into the House that would affect the general business of the country, disastrously or otherwise. As to the impeachment question, he would confirm what Mr. Boutwell had said. The Committee had been diligently pursuing that subject, but it could devote only a small portion of its time to the investigation.

Mr. Butler asked why?

Mr. Wilson said it was because members had to attend to their business in the House. It was for that they were sent here. If the House were to adjourn then the Judiciary Committee could investigate the matter thoroughly.

After some further debate, Mr. Benjamin moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was negatived—Yeas 59, nays 73.

The previous question was seconded, and without disposing of the subject, the House, at 4:45 o'clock, adjourned.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Recent Changes—Competitive Drills in the Forty-seventh Regiment—Miscellaneous Gossip.

The following *résumé* of National Guard news and gossip is presented for the information of those interested in the progress of our militia forces:

NEW COMMISSIONS ISSUED.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief, in the National Guard, State of New-York, during the week ending March 16, 1867:

First Division—Joseph E. Hamblin, Inspector, March 7, 1867, *vice* Alexander Hamilton, resigned.

George W. Smith, Engineer, March 7, 1867, *vice* Wm. H. Morris, relieved by the retiring of Gen. Sandford.

John Oakey, Judge-Advocate, March 7, 1867, *vice* Charles A. Rapallo, relieved by the retiring of Gen. Sandford.

Charles McMillan, Hospital Surgeon, March 7, 1867, *vice* Lewis A. Sayre relieved by the retiring of Gen. Sandford.

Wm. D. Bend, Quartermaster, March 7, 1867, *vice* Wm. E. Townsend, relieved by the retiring of Gen. Sandford.

John Fowler, Jr., Aide-de-Camp, March 7, 1867, *vice* Wm. D. Bend, relieved by the retiring of Gen. Sandford.

D. William Diggs, Aid-de-Camp, March 7, 1867, *vice* Charles H. Tomes, relieved by the retiring of Gen. Sandford.

Twelfth Regiment—Wm. H. Hayes, Engineer, Dec. 17, 1863, reappointment.

John W. Robie, Surgeon, Sept. 24, 1866, reappointment.

Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Chaplain, June 17, 1863, reappointment.

Henry Bascom Smith, Adjutant, Feb. 28, 1867, *vice* Henry Baldwin, resigned.

Thirteenth Regiment—Edward S. Daniell, First Lieutenant, Jan. 28, 1867, *vice* A. H. Williams, resigned.

Twenty-second Regiment—Frank A. Otis, Engineer, Jan. 21, 1867, *vice* Henry E. Howland, resigned.

Forty-third Regiment—Oliver Griswold, Second Lieutenant, Sept. 15, 1866, *vice* Wm. A. Smith, removed from district.

Forty-seventh Regiment—William L. Wood, First Lieutenant, Feb. 11, 1867, *vice* Geo. W. Taylor, resigned.

Robert Henderson, Second Lieutenant, Feb. 11, 1867, *vice* Wm. L. Blood, promoted.

Fifty-second Regiment—Joseph Seitz, Second Lieutenant, Feb. 13, 1867, *vice* John Raber, declined.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard, State of New-York, have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending March 16, 1867:

March 12, Ninth Regiment, Capt. John Dalrymple. Term expired.

March 12, Ninth Regiment, Capt. James Q. Johnston. Term expired.

THE DRUM CORPS CONTROVERSY.

We have received the following communication relative to the recent challenge issued by the Twelfth Regiment Drum-corps. We publish it without comment, and regret that the matter should have engendered harsh feelings among the Drum-Majors:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In order to remove any misunderstanding that may exist in reference to the challenge issued by the Twelfth Regiment Drum-corps, dated March 7, I desire to state that previous to the publication of the same, I gave Drum-Major Hill the liberty of reading it, when he suggested that we have a competitive trial of skill between the Twelfth and Thirty-seventh Regiments' Drum-corps, within six months, and I agreed. I then told him that the Twelfth Drum-corps were anxious to compete with any Drum-corps within three months, and that I would publish a challenge to that effect. He then requested me to add that the Thirty-seventh Regiment Drum-corps were exempt, as they had agreed to compete with the Twelfth Drum-corps within six months, which I did. After the publication, Hill came to me and stated that the members of the Thirty-seventh Regiment were opposed to have their corps exempted. I then told him that if he was dissatisfied with his agreement, that as no corps had yet accepted the challenge, he was at liberty to do so, but he did not accept. The same day Drum-Major Berchert notified me personally of his acceptance, and I agreed to that we would compete with the Fifth corps first. Drum-Major Hill knew of Drum-Major Berchert's intention to accept and subsequently that he had accepted, and that the Twelfth corps had agreed to compete with the Fifth corps first. He then, in violation of his agreement with the Twelfth, publishes a challenge, stating that *he* will compete, with the Twelfth corps at twenty-four hours notice knowing at the same time that we had agreed to compete with the Fifth corps first. Drum-Major Hill has since admitted the truth of the above statements to me, in presence of a witness. Let those interested judge between us.

G. H. STRUBE,
Drum-Major Twelfth Regiment.

COMPETITIVE DRILLS IN THE FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

On Wednesday evening nearly twelve hundred persons assembled at the armory of the Forty-seventh Regiment, in Fourth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., for the purpose of witnessing a competitive drill between the right and left wings of that regiment. Large numbers of ladies were present, and they were loud in manifesting their pleasure at the beauty of the movements, though they, perhaps, did not appreciate the excellence of the evolutions at their full value, being governed by the eye, not by theory. The room was uncomfortably filled, and owing to this fact the eight companies of eighteen files front each, were reduced to ten files. The ceremony of dress parade was gone through with, and a short battalion drill of the entire Regiment succeeded. The competitive drills by wing then ensued, and were very gratifying to the military portion of the spectators. We have no space to dwell upon the several movements, and can but sum them in two words—almost perfection. The manual was the best feature in both wings, and it was difficult to perceive any essential difference or superiority of either wing in the school of the battalion. Speeches were made by Maj.-Gen. Duryea, of the Second Division, Brig.-Gen. Smith, of the Eleventh Brigade, and Col. Slipper, of the *Army and Navy Journal*, to whom the unenviable task of deciding which wing was the best had been assigned. Judging from these addresses the speakers were in doubt regarding the superiority of the one wing over the other, and they uttered many complimentary and pleasant words to the members of the Forty-seventh, as well as its efficient Commander, Col. J. V. Meserole. Since then Col. Slipper has announced that the right wing is the best of the two, on the ground that their wheelings were superior to those of the left. So small a point affords as much honor to the leftists to the right wing. After the drill the floor was cleared for the programme of dances, the execution of which occupied the greater part of the night.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Portions of the following-named regiments are now receiving the additional bounty, at the office of Gen. C. W. Darling, Paymaster-in-Chief, S. N. Y.: First Dragoons, Second New-York Cavalry, Third, Sixth and Tenth New-York Artillery; One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Fiftieth and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth New-York Volunteers, and a few from the Tenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Seventh Cavalry. The payments are made by checks transmitted from Washington, which are being transferred as rapidly as possible, by Gen. Darling and his assistants, to the parties for whom they are designed.

At a meeting of H Company, Ninth Regiment, held on Wednesday evening last, the following officers were unanimously elected: [illegible] Captain, vice Johnston, resigned; Second Lieut. [illegible] Roper, First Lieutenant, vice Young, [illegible]; [illegible], Second Lieutenant, [illegible]; Second Sergt. John F. Smith, First Sergeant, vice Benjamin, promoted; Third Sergt. Walter Roach, Second Sergeant, vice Smith, promoted; Fourth Sergeant Andrew Coffee, Third Sergeant, vice Roach, promoted; Fifth Sergeant Howard H. Sanford, Fourth Sergeant, vice Coffee, promoted. Lieut.-Col. Charles H. Braine presided. The election passed off with the very best of feeling.

A warm contest is going on in military circles in Albany, in regard to the election of a successor to Brig.-Gen. Rathbone, of the Ninth Brigade, which is to come off on the 28th inst. The candidates are Cols. Church and Woodhull.

A few days ago Capt. Timothy McAuliffe, of Company B, Twenty-fourth (Troy) Regiment, tendered his resignation to the officers in command of the regiment. Col. Le Roy returned the same, on the ground of informality in the method of making out the document. This was in accordance with the general order recently issued by the Adjutant-General.

Capt. L. G. T. Bigge, of Company F, Fifth Regiment, has declined the Majority of that command, to which he was elected last week. This is in obedience to a series of resolutions adopted by his company requesting such declination.

Battalion drills in the Third and Fourth Regiments of Zouaves took place on the State Arsenal on Tuesday and Thursday evenings. Both were well attended and partially successful.

Company D, Thirty-seventh Regiment, Capt. Shaw commanding, gave a grand reception on Wednesday evening at their rooms. The affair was a perfect success, as is usual with this company, and the assemblage of guests an imposing one. Col. Fargas and other officers of the Thirty-seventh were present. Dancing was continued until a late hour.

The complimentary promenade concert and ball given by the Twelfth Regiment Band, for the benefit of their leader, John G. Otto, came off on Monday evening, at the Regimental Armory, corner of Fourth-street and Broadway. The occasion drew together a fashionable assemblage of the members of the regiment and the numerous friends of the band. We understand that the benefit was a substantial one, as it deserved to be.

In pursuance of the resolution passed at the last meeting of their Board of Officers, the Twenty-second Regiment are rapidly preparing the arrangements for the military promenade concert to be given by them on the 13th of April, which was announced in last Sunday's Times. Col. Post has issued an order designating Capts. David P. Brown and George N. Wingate, as officers of the day, and appointing the following detail for the guard-mounting, directed to take place on that occasion, viz: A Company, 1 sergeant, 10 privates; B Company, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, and 20 privates; C Company, 1 sergeant and 10 privates; D Company, 1 corporal and 10 privates; F Company, 1 sergeant and 10 privates; G Company, 1 corporal and ten privates; H Company, 1 sergeant and ten privates; I Company, 1 corporal and 10 privates. Officers of the Guard: Lieuts. Charles D. Walker, F Company; and Theodore Freeland, D Company. The foregoing guard were directed to report for instruction to the officers of the day, on the 23d inst., at 8 P. M.

The Late Dr. Edward Ruggles.

The Council of the National Academy of Design have passed resolutions setting forth the "deep regret with which they learned of the death of their late honorary member, Edward Ruggles, M. D., and their purpose to cherish the memory of his genial character, his devotion to art, and his varied accomplishments."

We have also received the following from the American Institute:

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the annual fair of the American Institute, held March 13, 1867, Prof. S. D. Tillman announced the decease of Dr. Edward Ruggles, a late member of the Board, and after briefly but feelingly alluding to various incidents of his life, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Managers of the American Institute is deeply moved by a recent unexpected dispensation, which has suddenly terminated the earthly career of a fellow member, Dr. Edward Ruggles, of Brooklyn. Standing high in his profession as a physician—a lover of Art and student of Nature, who had achieved success with his pencil—a consummate critic, who was as quick to appreciate genius as to detect charlatanism—a skillful mechanician who never overlooked merit in the artisan—this man of rare endowments and extensive culture was not slow to foresee the high mission of the American Institute in the dissemination of useful knowledge, and had lately become warmly enlisted in new efforts for extending its usefulness. The departure of such a man at this time has left a void in the Board not easily filled; but while the remaining members are keenly sensible of the extent of this bereavement, they cannot refrain from expressing their profound sympathy for the companion who shared his joys and griefs, his toils and triumphs, until the tie has been severed, which leaves her heart and home desolate.

JOHT W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Masonic.—A meeting of delegates from twenty-six Masonic lodges of the Western District of Brooklyn was held in the Court House last evening, for the purpose of consultation in relation to the Masonic Life Insurance Company, recently organized under an act of the Legislature. The President, W. M., D. T. Gray, occupied the chair, and H. W. Karns acted as Secretary. Some preliminary business in relation to the new organization was transacted, but not of any special importance. The object in view is to afford relief to the families of deceased members. The initiation fee is $6, and on the death of a member $1 10 additional is taxed for the purpose of keeping the treasury in funds. Five dollars of the initiation fee of each member is permanently invested, and the interest accruing therefrom will be used for the payment of necessary incidental expenses. The benefits are, that when a member dies his widow (or children if his wife is dead) receives $1,000 in cash. As now organized the officers consist of Dr. Gray as President, and Mr. Karns, as Secretary. The Treasurer will not be appointed until the articles of association are filed in the office of the Secretary of State and in the office of the County Clerk of Kings County.

Whisky.—Yesterday morning, Michael Devine, residing on the corner of Raymond and Johnson streets, was arrested by Officers Benj. G. Smith and Dennis Sullivan, of the Forty-second Police Precinct, on the charge of stealing six barrels of whisky from No. 4 Flushing-avenue. The property was found in the rear of the premises occupied by the accused. He was brought before Justice Cornwell and held in $1,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. The distillery of P. Breslin, in Johnson-street near Jay-street, was feloniously entered on the night of the 23d inst.. and robbed of four barrels of whisky, valued at $350. The lock of the door had been forced off with an iron bar.

The First District Justice's Court.—The vacancy on the bench of the First District Court, caused by the death of the late Hon. Michael Walsh, will probably be filled by the Board of Aldermen at their meeting this afternoon. There is a perfect swarm of candidates, among them, Sergt. Daniel Ferry, of the Forty-third Police Precinct, Col. Z. Voorhies, Col. J. Q. Adams, James Corboy, Chairman of the National Democratic General Committee, Henry C. Place, M. J. Dunn, R. Stuart Willis, Andrew Walsh, S. M. Ostrander and numerous others.

Orphan Asylum for Children of Deceased Masons.—The Masonic Fraternity of the Western District of Brooklyn have taken initiatory steps toward the establishment of an asylum for the care of children of deceased Masons. Several of the Lodges have already selected delegates to a Convention, where the subject will be considered in all its bearings, and the necessary measures taken, with the view of consummating the object in view as speedily as possible.

Fire Caused by Slacked Lime.—Yesterday morning about 2 o'clock a fire was caused in a shed on the Erie Basin Dry Dock by the slacking of lime, whereby some 50 barrels of that material and 500 barrels of cement were destroyed; damage $1,500.

NEW-JERSEY.

Coroner's Inquest.—The inquest in the case of Nathan Buchanan, who died in Jersey City on Monday last, was concluded on Friday evening, at a late hour, before Coroner Warren. The cause of death, in the opinion of the jury, founded upon medical evidence, was morphine, but there was no proof that death was produced intentionally by the victim. The jury recommended the druggists of Jersey City to use more care hereafter in vending poisonous drugs.

Fire in Jersey City.—A fire broke out in the oil-store of P. Lee, Newark-avenue, Jersey City, on Friday night. The flames were confined to the lower part, and the injury to the building was but trifling. The stock was damaged to the amount of about $600. Insured for $700.

Passengers Sailed.

March 23—*In steamship Ville de Paris, for Brest and Havre*—Mr. Paran Stevens, Mrs. Stevens, two children and servant, Miss Reed, New-York; Count de Montholon, Paris; Mrs. Wm. B. Bend, New-York; N. Willis Bumstead, Boston; Baron de Bussière, Paris; Mr. and Mrs. De Witt, Miss Josephine Hall, Albany, N. Y.; J. M. Chestnut, Philadelphia; Count de Lubersac, Paris; J. J. Keller, New-York; J. C. L. Wadsworth, San Francisco; Algernon Roberts, Philadelphia; John H. Beach, Mrs. Beach, Miss Bridge, St. Louis, Mo.; S. R. Van Duzer, Mrs. S. R. Van Duzer, Jr., New-York; Viscount de Chabrol, Paris; James Dougherty, Jacob Naylor, Philadelphia; Mrs. E. Cattell Charles Marispe, New-York; Mrs. S. Morris Locke and son, San Francisco, Cal.; Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Giffin and daughter, Batavia, N. Y.; Owen Jones, J. A. Jones, Cabinet, Penn.; Mrs. B. F. Caran, Miss L. M. Prindergast, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. J. F. Burnstead, Boston; Mr. O. H. Grimm, Mrs. Grimm, San Francisco, Cal.; Mr. Robert Marcelin, Miss Lye, New-York; Mr. B. F. Caran, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. A. A. Morlarz, England; Dr. Leopold Vidal, Havana; Mr. F. Cortes, Mr. R. Fost, Mazatlan; Mr. David Hecht, New-York; Mr. Henry Saulter, Mrs. Saulter, Mrs. Gaussen, three children and servant, Havre, France; Mr. J. F. Berndes, Mrs. Berndes, Havana; Mr. Harvey Russell, New-York; Mr. Gustave Kahn, New-Orleans; Mr. Urbain Defour, Mexico; Mr. Anselmo del Valle, Havana; Mr. Anathole Walter, New-York; John Bitel, J. Pastosh, Lafayette, Ind.; Alfred Werner, New-York; Mr. Maderiaga, Havana; Samuel Stuart, Theodore Koenig, New-Orleans; Henry Engelhardt, Havana; Adolph Mayer, New-York; Louis Bonnassas, Yucatan; Charles Thenard, New-Orleans; Mrs. Davenport, New-York; E. Carrol, Havana; Mrs. Salma Giovantha, Milan, Italy; Mr. Peon, Mexico; A. Nordmann, New-York; John K. Rocher, Frank Fevre, Vera Cruz; F. S. Kaliski, New-York; Frank Clement, Paris; Simon Dieudonne, Matamoros, Mexico; Mrs. Lamboley, Havre, France; James Goggin, New-York; F. Mottez, Tapulteca, Mexico; Lewis S. Levy, New-York; Claude [illegible], Paris; C. Sahr, New-York; Mlle. Madelle, Mlle. Coeur, Mme. Rose Saunier, M. Beriber, M. Chandera, of the Theatre Francais, New-York; Herman Wolf, New-York; Emile Leva, Yucatan; L. Frederic, Paris; F. Renard, New-York; R. Gecna, France.

March 23—*In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool*—Mr. Eckart and sister, New-York; Mrs. Sethe and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Lucas and child, New-York; L. Vallee, wife and son, London; [illegible] A. Henderson, wife, son and servant, Geo. Abercrombie, Birmingham, N. Y.; Walter Norris, New-York; H. B. Walker, New-York; H. Wainwright and wife, Chicago; Herbert A. Major and W. Jackson, British Army; Mrs. Penington and daughter, England; Mr. Hobbs, New-York; B. G. Gaden, New-York; Geo. W. Jones, New-York; G. M. Sutton, wife and 2 children, Chicago; F. Hall, New-York; T. Yerdley, J. S. Morrison, Mexico; G. R. Jones, Washington; Mrs. R. Swandells and son, New-York; Mr. Martin and daughter, New-York; James Killinger, Mr. Westcoll, Pittsburgh; Emilio Osagne, Panama; H. H. Warden, New-York; R. T. Kennedy, William Kennedy, Pittsburgh; C. L. Spencer, New-Bedford; H. H. Johnson, Jr., Paris; Edward J. Jaques, New-York; Capt. Fredk. Chatard, Jane E. Russell, Mrs. Monro, Mrs. T. G. Satterthwaite and Miss Satterthwaite, New-York; Mrs. Meaumont, Miss Davis, Mrs. Deloes.

In steamship Merrimac, for St. Thomas and Brazil—J. W. Harper, New-York; David Quimby, New-York; H. A. Davis, Rio Janeiro; Master Davis, Rio Janeiro; H. C. Machette, U. S. N., Philadelphia; T. R. Clark, New-York; Mrs. H. D. Estes, Lowell, Mass.; Jas. D. Porter, Selma, Ala.; Mrs. J. Isaach, Toronto, C. W.; Frank Bissell, U. S. N., Utica, N. Y.; A. G. Baker, Washington, D. C.; C. H. Davis, New-York; Mrs. M. Carleton, Lowell, Mass.; M. H. C. Davis, Lowell, Mass.; Mrs. M. F. C. Upton, Para, Brazil; G. Vernon, New-York; Capt. H. Moody, wife, 2 children and servant, Fredericton, N. B.; James Allen, New-York; C. D. A. Campbell, Selma, R. I.; C. Allen, Jr., Providence, R. I.; George H. Reed, U. S. N., Philadelphia; Arthur Folsom, Hayti; P. Mendelsohn, New-York; J. M. Redmond, New-York; J. M. Mathews, Georgia, E. S. Allen, New-York; J. P. Hutchins, Texas; M. Bohn, Texas, and 300 in steerage.

In steamship San Jacinto, for Savannah—Dr. Tobias and wife, Miss L. Tobias, Mev. L. Garin, E. P. Van Riper, Miss Spiey, R. L. Haines, M. Ketcham, Capt. E. Pickett, D. Meschenbord, M. Gurkenheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hastoonek, J. Rodgers, R. H. Skidmore, Miss H. L. Bacon, Miss Ketchams and servant, L. B. Johnson, Wm. Harrison, Thos. Flynn, Miss Ada Britton, John M. Williamson, T. J. Merrick, P. Q. Bartol, Wm. Simmons, W. B. Wembell, Thos. Woolford, Henry G. Thompson, C. C. Leare, T. G. Dumont, C. Collins, T. B. Bedell, Andrew Scott, Jr., and 10 in the steerage.

In steamship Columbia, for Havana—Henry B. Hamil, M. D. Degna, Wm. Cummings, C. De Lacolina, John Harris, C. Gilmore, Messrs. San Fallon and Ana, W. J. Stevens, P. A. Jackson, P. S. Sturgis, Lieut.-Col. Banie, wife, 2 children and servant, Mrs. B. Navanete.

Passengers Arrived.

March 23—*In steamship Australasian, from Liverpool*—R. Smith, J. R. Fryer, J. M. de Satrustegin, Mr. Huns, Wm. Barker, Capt. McKenzie, A. McCarrie, Louis Benjamin, Ry. Hoxes, Mr. Inloes, Dr. D. A. Currie, Hon. A. T. Galt, Hon. Mr. Langevin, Samuel Fleischman, wife, infant and child, C. L. Beilmaire, A. Wilks, A. N. Booth, Samuel Nagee, Lieut. Matthews, Ensign Jones, Ensign Mansey, Geo. Wood, Jr., Edward Wood, Lewis Kennard, J. D. Kutsch, A. Hutcherson, Mr. Norris, Mr. Wakefield, G. A. Chamberlain, S. Scholfield, lady and maid servant, H. C. R. Beecher, L. Borden, A. S. Borden.

In steamship North America, from Rio Janeiro, &c.—D. Tonge, Reuben W. Ropes, Geo. Briggs, F. Eastwood, Conrad Neider, T. F. J. Paul. From Pernambuco—John Paner and servant, W. H. Deeve. From Para—Samuel G. Rond, F. Keelfus and lady. From St. Thomas—Thos. Guinten, J. Agostern, Leo Leview, Charles Ferges, W. C. Bates, A. Andrews and child.

March 23—*In steamship Erin, from Liverpool*—Dr. Albert Reynolds, James R. Magill, Wm. Lawrie, wife and family, Robert Wilson, W. Moriarty, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Negenborn and wife, Mrs. Mary E. Wells, and 441 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5 58 | Sun sets.......6 16 | Moon rises....10 35

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 14 | Gov. Island.11 03 | Hell Gate.....12 25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, March 23.

Cleared.

Steamships Euterpe, Eldridge, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Granada, Bursley, Charleston, A. Leary; Rebecca Clyde, Morgan, Wilmington, N. C., Jas. Hand; Merrimac, Slocum, St. Thomas, Rio Janeiro, &c., Garrison & Allen; Raleigh, Marshman, New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Marmion, Crowell, New-Orleans, R. Lowden; San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Columbia, Barton, Havana, Garrison & Allen; George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans; H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Valley City, Tomlin, Alexandria, J. Hand; Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Steamers Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Durigo, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ships Berenice, (Br.,) Millen, Liverpool, C. L. Wright & Co.; Loreley, (Norw.,) Marcussen, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Betty, (Brem.,) Nulghorn, Bremen, via Philadelphia, C. Messing; Art Union, (Br.,) Shephard, London, Thos. Dunham.

Barks Walglawa, Meckl.,) Molchin, Cowes for orders, Sloman & Edye; Adelia Carlton, Talfrey, Melbourne, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; James Duckitt, (Br.,) Reynolds, Liverpool, G. F. Bulley.

Brigs Webster Kelly, Haskell, Charleston, G. J. Bentley & Co.; Aylesford, (Br.,) Dodge, Windsor, N. S., Brett, Son & Co.; Kolon, Jasper, Savanilla and St. Martha, F. Talbot & Co.; Elizabeth, (Dan.,) Nielson, Kongsberg, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Orinoco, (Br.,) Norton, St. Jago, Cuba, D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schooners B. L. Sherman, Lake, Jacksonville and Philadelphia, Van Brunt & Slaght; E. A. De Hart, Lowe, Matanzas, B. J. Wenberg; Sterling, Ellsworth, Providence, G. K. Rackett; W. S. Baker, Pierce, St. Pierre, Mart., H. A. Vatable & Co.; Enchantress, Blachford, Savannah, N. L. McCready & Co.; Arctic, Henry, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; R. Bullwinkle, French, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; Ben. Jones, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell; Vicksburgh, McCormac, Jacksonville, W. Ray; Rescue, Kelly, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Celestial, Shepard, Hartford, G. K. Rackett; Napoleon, Nichols, City Point, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Sloops Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, Stranahan & Jackson; Emily, Allen, Bridgeport; Blackstone, Jackson, Providence, Stranahan & Jackson.

Canal-boat M. Hennessey, Jr., Eperman, Baltimore, Easton, McMahon.

Arrived.

Steamship Erin, (Br.,) Cutting, Liverpool March 6, and Queenstown 7th, with mdse. and 453 passengers to the Nat. Steam Nav. Co. Experienced a succession of heavy gales from E. N. E. to N. E. and N. 18th, shipped a heavy sea, doing some damage to the ship and severely injuring 8 seamen. Was off Sandy Hook early on the morning of the 22d, and was compelled to haul off shore on account of the heavy N. E. gale. 21st, lat. 40 43, lon. 68 12, saw a spar, standing about 20 feet above the surface, and in 49 fathoms of water. Same day, passed a Cunard steamer, bound E. The Erin is anchored in Quarantine.

Steamship North America, Timmerman, Rio Janeiro Feb. 24, Bahia March 1, Pernambuco 3d, Para 8th, and St. Thomas 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen. The N. A. was detained off the Hook 30 hours by the heavy N. E. gale. March 2, lat. 11 04 S., lon. 38 30 W., spoke brig James Carry, Cook, of and for Baltimore, from Rio Janeiro, 20 ds. out. 3d, lat. 36 S., lon. 34 55 W., passed a brig, showing Shipmasters' Association flag, No. 312.

Steamship Australasian, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool March 9, and Queenstown 10th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Was detained 30 hours off Sandy Hook by the N. E. gale. March 21, 183 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steamships Cuba, Hecla and City of Cork, bound E. 21st, 8:20 P. M., arrived off Sandy Hook.

Steamship Atalanta, (Br.,) Pinkham, London and Havre March 2, with mdse. and passengers to Howland & Aspinwall.

Ship Harpswell, Owen, Havre 33 ds., with mdse. and 162 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. Feb. 28, while lying to in a gale from W. S. W. to S. W. by W., sprung the head of mizzenmast. March 1, while lying to in a gale, with heavy cross sea, which stove the port bulwarks and deluged the deck. 9th inst., William Hawkins, cook, died. The same day, lat. 45 09, lon. 48 48, spoke ship Cowper, from Liverpool for Boston, 40 ds. out, with loss of head of main and mizzentopmasts; wanted no assistance. Feb. 21, lat. 51 54, lon. 16 22, saw brig Jonivan, bound W.

Ship Margaret, (of Liverpool,) Roach, Cardiff 31 ds., with railroad iron to Edmiston Bros. March 16, lat. 38, lon. 62, spoke bark Black Brothers, of Yarmouth, N. S., from Antwerp for New-York, 60 ds. out. Has had a continuation of gales from N. N. W. to S. S. W.; stove boats and bulwarks and shifted cargo.

Ship Clara Wheeler, Wilmarth, Liverpool Feb. 21, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Brig Crimea, (of Stockton,) Patterson, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to Walsh & Carver. Experienced heavy weather N. of Hatteras; split sails and broke main-boom; shipped several heavy seas, washing overboard water-casks and filling cabin and forecastle. Anchored inside Sandy Hook 20th inst.

Brig Crusader, (of Aberystwith,) Jones, Messina 92 ds., with fruit to James Robinson & Co.—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Has had strong gales.

Schr. S. Wooster, Leland, Machias 10 ds., with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Below.

Ship Orient, Hill, Liverpool 19 days.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 23—Arr. bark Mary Ann, from Liverpool; Highland Mary, from London; brig Prentiss Hobbs, from Remedios.

Miscellaneous.

San Francisco, March 23.—The ships Langdal, with 21,000 sacks of wheat, and the Winged Arrow, with 22,000 sacks, cleared to-day for Liverpool. The steamship Continental, from Portland, Oregon, with $65,000 in treasure, has arrived.

THE GREAT
UNITED STATES
TEA WAREHOUSE,
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JUST OPENED.
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AND MAKE A POSITIVE SAVING
FROM 50C. TO $1 PER POUND.
BEST OOLONG TEA, $1.
BEST JAPAN TEA, $1 25.
BEST MIXED TEA, $1.
BEST YOUNG HYSON TEA, $1 25.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED TO
GIVE SATISFACTION.

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(Or Double Spring)
SKIRTS.

THEY are the MOST DURABLE and ECONOMICAL as well as the MOST GRACEFUL and Elegant Skirt MADE in the world. Each Hoop is composed of TWO FINELY-TEMPERED Steel Springs, braided tightly and FIRMLY TOGETHER, thus FORMING the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE Hoop made. They will not BEND or BREAK like the Single Springs, but will PRESERVE their Graceful and Perfect SHAPE where two or three ORDINARY Skirts have been CAST ASIDE as USELESS.

FOR SALE in all FIRST-CLASS STORES in the UNITED STATES and in MANY OTHER COUNTRIES. AT WHOLESALE by the Exclusive Manufacturers and Sole Owners of PATENT,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
Nos. 97 CHAMBERS and 79 and 81 READE STS., N. Y.
ALSO, AT WHOLESALE, by LEADING JOBBERS.

AID FOR THE SOUTH.
THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY
have decided to donate
THE ENTIRE PROFITS
ACCRUING FROM
ALL THEIR SALES
ON
TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1867,
AT THEIR STORES,
Nos. 31 and 33 VESEY-ST.;
No. 640 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker-st.;
No. 461 EIGHTH-AV., north corner 34th-st.;
No. 299 SPRING-ST.;
No. 205 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, corner Concord-st.;
No. 133 GRAND-ST., WILLIAMSBURGH;
TO THE
SOUTHERN RELIEF ASSOCIATION,
to be disposed of by them in alleviating the sufferings of the destitute inhabitants of the Southern States.

This arrangement will afford to consumers of Teas and Coffees an opportunity of contributing to this most worthy object

WITHOUT COST TO THEMSELVES,
as we shall sell all our goods on the above-named day, as heretofore,

AT CARGO PRICES,
thus making a great saving to the consumer, as well as relieving the distresses of the destitute in the South, as the following price-list will show:

PRICE LIST OF TEAS.

OOLONG, (Black,) 60, 70, 80, 90, best $1 per pound.
MIXED, (Green and Black,) 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, best $1 per pound.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST, (Black,) 60, 70, 80, 90, $1, $1 10, best $1 20 per pound.
IMPERIAL, (Green,) 70, 80, 90, $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per pound.
YOUNG HYSON, (Green,) 70, 80, 90, $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per pound.
UNCOLORED JAPAN, 90, $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per pound.
GUNPOWDER, (Green,) $1 25, best $1 50 per pound.

These Teas are chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them.

Our Black and Green Mixed Teas will give universal satisfaction and suit all tastes, being composed of the best Foo Chow Blacks and Moyune Greens. English Breakfast is not recommended, excepting to those who have acquired a taste for that kind of Tea, although it is the finest imported.

COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY.

GROUND COFFEE, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound. Hotels, saloons, boarding-house keepers and families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our FRENCH BREAKFAST AND DINNER COFFEE, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per pound by purchasing their Teas of

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY.
Nos. 31 and 33 VESEY-STREET.
No. 640 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker-st.
No. 461 EIGHTH-AVENUE, north corner 34th-st.
No. 299 SPRING-STREET.
No. 205 FULTON-STREET, BROOKLYN, corner Concord-st.
No. 133 GRAND-STREET, WILLIAMSBURGH.

N. B.—If it should storm on the 2d of April, then the profits of the first fair day will be donated.

MUTUAL BENEFIT
Life Insurance Company,
NEWARK, N. J.

[ORGANIZED IN 1845.] [CHARTER PERPETUAL.]

Having paid losses on deceased members amounting to $5,125,425, and declared in dividends to the living the sum of $6,002,839, with assets well secured amounting to over $12,000,000, has just declared its TWENTIETH annual dividend, being 50 per cent.

It continues to issue all classes of Life Policies, at the lowest rates consistent with perfect security to the members. Its distinguishing features are economy in expenditure and care in its management.

It pays no stockholders for the use of capital, no bonuses or commissions to officers, and no immoderate compensation to agents.

All its Directors attend its meetings, and serve on its committees. Its risks are carefully selected, so as to secure sound lives. It is careful in adjusting losses, and prompt in payment.

Its funds are invested with regard to security, never hazarding principal for interest; hence it has never lost a dollar on its investments. After paying losses and expenses, and reserving the value of all outstanding policies, it has *always* made an *annual* dividend of return premiums to the members, and paid them when due.

It is a "Mutual Benefit" Company, having but one class of members, all life policies, both new and old, sharing equally in the annual division of surplus, receiving a dividend on every premium paid.

It endeavors, in brief, to act in all respects as a faithful trustee for the members. Having for over twenty years pursued this course, it proposes to continue it in the future, and offers its advantages to all who desire to insure in a Company so conducted.

LEWIS C. GROVER, President.
BENJ. C. MILLER, Vice-President.
Edward A. Strong, Secretary.
Alex H. Johnson, Cashier.
Amzi Dodd, Mathematician.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS:
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D.
EDGAR HOLDEN, M. D.
GABRIEL GRANT, M. D.
F. G. SNELLING, M. D.

DIRECTORS:
LEWIS C. GROVER, JOHN R. WEEKS,
HENRY McFARLAN, NEHEMIAH PERRY,
CHARLES S. MACKNET, EDWARD A. STRONG,
A. S. SNELLING, JOSIAH O. LOW,
RANDALL H. GREENE, JOSEPH A. HALSEY,
I. H. FROTHINGHAM, BENJ. C. MILLER.

New-York Office, 137 Broadway.
SAMUEL H. LLOYD, Agent.

Hours for medical examination at office, daily, from 1[illegible] A. M. till 2½ P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 239, March 23, 1867.
2, 58, 66, 83, 40, 22, 31, 61, 18, 35, 65, 27, 6.
KENTUCKY—Class No. 240, March 23, 1867.
26, 35, 78, 14, 8, 5, 25, 68, 1, 70, 80, 62, 51.
SHELBY COLLEGE—Extra Class No. 163, Mar. 23, 1867.
32, 49, 15, 43, 62, 11, 38, 24, 56, 55, 77, 39, 67.
SHELBY COLLEGE—Class No. 164, March 23, 1867.
21, 43, 64, 10, 36, 52, 41, 38, 62, 34, 28, 44, 19.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—Publicly drawn and authorized by the General Assembly of Georgia:
GEORGIA STATE—Extra Class No. 53, March 23, 1867.
43, 19, 56, 68, 15, 44, 7, 3, 1, 36, 53.
GEORGIA STATE—Class No. 44, March 23, 1867.
42, 18, 29, 4, 21, 25, 67, 27, 58, 69, 31, 40, 26.
GRAND CONSOLIDATED—Extra Class No. 63, March 23, 1867.
12, 52, 72, 30, 18, 42, 36, 2, 63, 22, 73.
GRAND CONSOLIDATED—Class No. 43, March 23, 1867.
57, 19, 68, 49, 15, 54, 58, 12, 11, 7, 52, 14, 60.
McINTYRE & CO., Managers, Augusta, Ga.